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VOL. XXIV NO. 62 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1936 TWELVE PAGES

France Threatens To Leave League

Sharp Cleavage Among Powers

BATTLE ROYAL TO RAGE IN LONDON MEETING

Paris Denies Mobilisation, But Keeps Forces Ready For Action

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

GENEVA, March 11.

Stern struggle is certain in London between the French Group of Powers bent on inflicting severe diplomatic defeat on Herr Hitler and the rest of the League Council members disposed to negotiate as long as no act of war is committed against France and Belgium.

Ominous Sign

It is regarded as ominous that the former are deliberating and burning their diplomatic boats behind them by stipulating in advance that the Germans shall not be allowed to remain on the Rhine.

The Little and Balkan Entente representatives spent the day in drawing up the general lines of policy they are to pursue in the forthcoming London talks.

Energetic Action

The Rumanian and Turkish representatives of the two 'Ententes' are proceeding to London with very definite instructions to press for energetic League action against Germany.

Both 'Ententes' will insist that if the Locarno Treaty is scrapped, it must be replaced by something equally good.

FRENCH THREAT TO LEAGUE

(Special Cable.)

PARIS, March 11.

A communique issued to-day is noteworthy for the fact that it categoricaly denies press reports that the French Government would accept as solution of the dispute provoked by Germany's week-end action that the number of German troops in the Rhineland should be limited and no fortifications should be built in that zone.

It is understood that France would be prepared to leave the League, and several other Powers have intimated her that they will do the same, if the collective security of treaties will prove inoperative.

France, however, will first exhaust all the possibilities offered by the Locarno Pact and the Covenant to obtain satisfaction as regards Rhineland.

GENERAL MOBILISATION NOT YET

(Special Cable.)

PARIS, March 11.

Foreign reports regarding general mobilisation in France have drawn a denial from the Ministry of War. A communique says that in view of the fact that Germany has sent it is estimated, 90,000 troops to the Rhineland, adequate measures have been taken consisting of the putting of all active forces on the Frontier in a state of readiness.

Strengthening of the present position could be effected by calling up the Frontier Reservists at short notice without recourse to mobilisation. "But we are not yet in such a situation and we must have confidence in diplomatic pourparlers."

LOCARNO POWERS MUST STAND UNITED

Belgian Premier's Appeal

BRUSSELS, March 11.

The Prime Minister, M. Vanzeeland, addressing the Chamber on the German action declared that the pretext based on the Franco-Soviet Pact invoked by the German memorandum in no way concerned Belgium. There were no political engagements or military obligations between France and Belgium. It made one feel profoundly sad that Germany's gesture had ruined for generations the belief of those who held that international organisation could not be based on brute force, but must rest on engagements made.

He was convinced, that "we will emerge from our difficulties if all the Locarno Signatories remain united and determined to act together. Otherwise the worst consequences are to be feared for the whole world. Belgium is ready to play her part in any collective action, especially with France and Britain. Meanwhile Belgium stands by Locarno until it is replaced."

M. Vanzeeland enjoined calmness, commonsense and cool resolution in order to spare their children the horrors the present generation had to bear.—Reuter's special.

WILL GERMANY RESPOND?

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, March 11.

Fog prevented Mr. Anthony Eden's air dash to London. He and Lord Halifax have taken the morning train. The Cabinet which is holding its ordinary weekly meeting this morning, will re-meet immediately Mr. Eden returns. The Crux of the next few days' talks will be efforts to reconcile the French formula of no negotiations without the withdrawal of troops and the British feelings in favour of negotiations.

The British delegation circles at Paris this morning expressed the opinion that the French attitude is being gradually modified. Germany will probably be invited to the League Council meeting on Saturday, but in no way is it certain that she will attend, as her attitude since the withdrawing from Geneva has been to avoid contact with the League wherever possible.

FRANCE'S MINIMUM DEMAND

PARIS: March 11.

The invitation to the Locarno signatories to London is due largely to the very deep impression made on Mr. Eden and Viscount Halifax by the statements of M. Flandin and M. Van Zeeland. The Englishmen desired Mr. Baldwin

(Continued on Page 7 Col. 5).

Bombay Women mourn Kamala Nehru's death. Photo shows Mrs. Lilavati Munshi addressing the meeting held at Madhav Baug over which Lady Chunilal Mehta, presided.

Assembly Refuses Army Dept. Supplies

CRUSHING DEFEAT FOR GOVT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW DELHI, March 11.

With the striking majority of 33 votes the Opposition inflicted another sensational defeat on Government in the Assembly to-day. By 79 votes against 46 the House carried Mr. Gauba's motion for total refusal of supplies to the Defence Department.

The surprise of the day was that even pronounced loyalists like Sir Yamin Khan spoke strongly and voted for the motion.

The only elected Indians to enter the Government lobby were Mr. Ismail Khan and the Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram. Among those who remained neutral were Bhai Parmanand, Captain Lalchand, (Nominated), Sir Ghaznavi, Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad and several others.

Mr. Jinnah's speech to-day was pitched in lofty key. "It is this sort of attitude" said the Leader of the Independent Party addressing the Government "which makes this Legislature a farce."

Mr. Jinnah's speech showed masterly debating skill and cut the ground completely under the feet of Mr. Tottenham, the Defence Secretary.

Mr. Tottenham in reply repeated the old story and maintained that every pie spent was honestly necessary.

Mr. Gadgil's speech which Mr. Jinnah described as splendid, was well received by the House.

The House was discussing Mr. Aney's cut motion on repressive policy when the President adjourned the sitting.

Proceedings In Detail

NEW DELHI, Mar. 11.

After the question hour in the Legislative Assembly, Mr. K. L. Gauba moved on behalf of the Independents that supplies for Army Department be reduced to one rupee. This refusal of supplies was, he said, based on several grievances including retrenchment of Indian King's Commissioned Officers under the war block scheme, the late Commander-in-Chief's amazing revelation that the right material was not entering the Dehra Dun Academy, excessive military budget, employment of Indian troops overseas without consulting the Legislature, the refusal of the Army Secretary to agree to the Indianisation of Gurkha regiments and the use of troops against unarmed crowds.

Mr. Tottenham interrupting said that the Commander-in-Chief had never said that the material at the Dehra Dun Academy was unsatisfactory. What he had said was that the competition was unsatisfactory.

BAD METHOD

Mr. Gauba replied that this was because the method of recruitment was bad and applicants were rejected for the political views of their fathers. He said that payments such as ten lakhs to the Nepal Government should be included in the defence budget. He ended up by warning the Government that clouds of war were gathering and a discontended India would give them no help.

BEWARE OF FAR EASTERN PERIL

Sir Henry Gidney opposed the cut. It was an outrage on truth, he said, to say that the defence expenditure had not been reduced. He warned India of the Far Eastern peril and asked the House to accept the Commander-in-Chief's advice for better equipment of the army. He urged that in return for India maintaining 50,000 British troops, the Government ought to insist on the manufacture of all arms in India. He re-emphasised his previous suggestions regarding savings in medical services especially by avoiding the employment of British nurses.

GADGIL'S ATTACK

Mr. Gadgil attacked the Army policy, its purpose, personnel and proportion. He said that the Frontier campaigns were always won by Indian and not British soldiers. It was a misnomer to call the Gurkha army "Indian."

Mr. Malaviya: See that your speech is not published in the Indian Press (Laughter).

The speaker said he had served in the War as an N.C.O. and was rejected for a commission on political ground. He was glad that this had happened because he had still remained an N.C.O. (non-cooperator) Laughter). He concluded by saying that even the Mahrattas alone could give material for the entire army. Every University town in India

(Continued on page 10, Col. 6)

HEREDITARY REVENUES OF CROWN

LONDON, March 11.

At the conclusion of questions in the House of Commons to-day, the Chancellor of the Exchequer read a message from the King placing unreservedly at the disposal of the Commons the hereditary revenues of the Crown in view of the renewed provision for the Civil List.

He added that the King desires that the contingency of his marriage should be taken into account. So, in that event, there should be provision for the Queen and members of his family corresponding to the provision in the past. The King requested suitable provision for the Duke of York as Heir Presumptive and in certain events for his family and intimated his intention of providing for the Duke of York out of the revenues of the Duchy or Cornwall as long as these revenues are vested in the King.

Mr. Chamberlain announced that to-morrow he would move for a Select Committee to consider the King's message.

Mr. Will Thorne asked: Has the King given any guarantee that he is going to get married. (Laughter.)

No reply was given.—Reuter.

TAGORE'S LAHORE PROGRAMME

LAHORE, March 10.

Private advices received here show that Dr. Rabindranath Tagore will be visiting Lahore with his troupe on 23rd March. He will give a demonstration of dancing and songs and will be the guest of Mr. Dhaniram Bhalla a merchant prince of Lahore at his country house—United Press.

FRESH LEASE FOR MADRAS COUNCIL

MADRAS, March 10.

The "United Press" learns that the Madras Legislative Council, which so far had three extensions of its life of one year each, will further acquire another lease of six months till March, 1937.

It is almost certain that general elections to the Reformed Legislature cannot come off in time to pass the 1937-38 budget; hence the old Council will have to pass it before dissolution.

STOP PRESS

LONDON, March 11.

It is understood that Mr. Baldwin may preside at the fateful meeting of Locarno Powers at the Foreign Office to-morrow, which will probably begin at 4 p.m. If Mr. Baldwin attends, he will be the only one present who has actually signed the Locarno Treaty —Reuter.

Nation's Last Tribute To Kamala Nehru

MAMMOTH PROCESSION TO GANGES

Touching Scenes Witnessed At Anand Bhavan

India paid her last tribute to Mrs. Kamala Nehru by observing National mourning on Wednesday. Meetings were held throughout the country when her Services and sacrifice for Indian freedom were recalled.

After the return of Jawahar, Anand Bhavan became a pilgrim centre to which thousands repaired to pay their homage.

A large picture of Mrs. Kamala Nehru was carried, behind which followed a car containing the ashes of Kamala Nehru.

Jawahar Follows On Foot

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru proceeded on foot behind it, protected by a cordon of volunteers, who constantly had to keep back the crowd from him.

Many thousands of citizens followed, among whom in a car were Babu Rajendra Prasad and Seth Jamnalal Bajaj.

Flowers were showered from balconies and house-tops throughout the ruote on Mrs. Nehru's ashes and picture.

The procession took four hours to reach the waterside of the Ganges where it reached at 7 p.m.

Jawahar Sees Ailing Mother

ALLAHABAD, March 11

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru landed at the Bamrauli aerodrome, Allahabad at 8-10 this morning.

As soon as the 'plane reached the platform, the crowd, which was waiting outside, rushed towards the 'plane with the shouts of "Jawaharlal ki Jai."

Panditji was received by Babu Rajendra Prasad and others present there immediately after his landing from the 'plane. Babu Rajendra Prasad embraced Panditji with silent sorrow.

The ladies who were standing behind the crowd being unable to make way through it, were next met by Pandit Nehru. He along with his sister walked to the car waiting outside where he joined Mr. R. S. Pandit and his brother-in-law. Panditji then drove to Anand Bhawan.

KAMALA'S ASHES.

Pt. Jawaharlal handed his brother-in-law the basket containing Kamala Nehru's ashes which was beautifully packed and covered with green leaves which was taken out of a big wreath sent by the school authorities where Pt. Jawaharlal's daughter Miss Indira Nehru is studying.

AT ANAND BHAWAN.

Silent crowds bearing mourning appearance had assembled at Anand Bhawan since early morning. When Pandit Jawaharlal entered the compound the crowd hushed into silence. Pandit Jawaharlal met in the portico his two nieces and immediately went in to see his ailing mother. Old Mrs. Motilal broke down when she met her son Pandit Jawaharlal, then opened the basket containing Kamala Nehru's ashes which was sealed in an alumunium jar. It was decided to allow people to pay their respects to the ashes of the departed soul It has been decided to take the ashes from Anand Bhawan to Muhammadali Park wherefrom they will be taken in a mourning procession to the Ganges for immersion. Some of the ashes will be retained and immersed at some other religious places. The city is observing hartal, Doctor Katju the Municipal Chairman ordered the offices and schools to be closed at 2 p.m.

JAWAHAR LANDS AT ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, March 11.

Clad in Khadi shorts and bare-headed Jawaharlal was greeted in a crowd of 500 friends and relations when he reached here. The plane was sighted at 8-5 a.m.

Jawaharlal was immediately surrounded by the waiting crowd. It was several minutes before we could reach the place where his sister and some other ladies were waiting. Mrs. Pandit, his sister was visibly moved. For a moment Pundit Jawaharlal lost his smile and became sad.

Among those present were Babu Rajendra Prasad, Mr. Kirpalani Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj, Dr. Hardikar and Mr. Tandon.

The City observing a hartal and municipal schools and the Municipal and District Board offices are closed as a mark of respect to the memory of Mrs. Kamla Nehru.—A. P.

Mammoth Procession To Ganges

ALLAHABAD, March 11.

Allahabad had not witnessed another memorable mourning procession as to-day's.

Since noon, huge crowds began to assemble at Anand Bhuwan, Katra and Muhammad Ali Park to pay their last tribute to Kamala Nehru.

The ashes were placed in a decorated car and the procession started from Anand Bhuwan at 3-30 p.m.

The rush of crowds was so great, that when the procession of the bier containing ashes started, the whole Chowk looked like a sea of human heads.

It took full two hours to reach the Ganges. Boatmen observed complete hartal, but out of respect to the deceased, decided to carry mourners to the Sangams without charge. This was unique and never was such consideration shown to any one else.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

While immersing the ashes, Pundit Jawaharlal, though he had maintained remarkable fortitude and courage looked visibly moved and hundreds were seen weeping.

Before the crowd dispersed, the Congress President, Babu Rajendra Prasad made a short speech, wherein he recalled Kamala's strength of character and spirit of sacrifice and devotion to duty.

He said that it was a chance that Congress dates had been changed; otherwise, Pundit Jawaharlal would perhaps have been here in their midst, while Kamala would have died there.

Further he said that Kamala was an example to Indian womanhood. People do not know that while her condition was getting worse, she entreated Pundit Jawaharlal to accept the Congress Presidentship. Concluding, he ex-

Continued on page 7. Colm. 1

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REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted beautiful, young, educated, Muslim lady of noble family for young Muslim of high lineage, London University honoursman, etc. Please apply Box No. 5720, "Bombay Chronicle".

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Wanted Undergraduate Hindu Gujarati clerk, knowing perfect Hindi language. Apply Box No. 5729, "Bombay Chronicle"

Wanted a competent Carding Master for large sized Bombay Cotton Mill. Men with long experience preferred. Apply Box No. 2756, "Bombay Chronicle".

12. TO BE LET.

To Let big and small independent blocks "Dias Lodge," Grant Road, Rana Street. Apply top floor. (5747)

31. MOTOR CARS FOR SALE.

For sale No. X 6 Cylinder Chrysler in tip-top condition. Rs. 1,000 or nearest offer. Apply French Motor Co., Queen's Road. (5742).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Universal Typewriter Company. Specialist in Shorthand and Typewriting Tuition. Daily typewriting practice allowed for monthly nominal charge. Typecopying work a speciality. Opposite Gloria Church, Byculla. (5736)

Do not lose time. Appear at once Cambridge July examination. Last date 7th March. Coaching by experts. Apply Senior Cambridge Institute, Lamington Road, near Pathe. (1775).

Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping! Expert Tuition. Moderate Fees. Success Guaranteed.—Join Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas. Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road. (5721).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted—An Influential and Cap-able Chief Agent for Bombay Presidency on lucrative terms by the Golden Eagle Insurance Co., Ltd., Lahore. Directorate include M.L. Pasricha, Esqr., C.I.E., Retired Post Master General, Bengal (Chairman); Sir Mirza Zafar Ali, Kt., K.B., Retired Judge, High Court, Lahore; Sir Sayyed Mohd. Mehr Shah, Kt., M.L.A. Only experienced persons possessing business introducing ability and organising capacity need apply to Post Box No. 225, Lahore. (2682).

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale complete double talkie equipments with latest English projectors and sound system in good working order. Write Box No. 5741, "Bombay Chronicle."

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

SEALED LUMP SUM TENDERS are invited for the construction of building for the TRUSTEES, SHETH KALYANDAS VITHALDAS KAPOLE NIVAS at 590|A Dadar Matunga Estate.

Copies of Tenders, specifications and plan can be obtained at Rs. 10 at the office of the undersigned during office hours.

The closing date will be the 19th March, 1936, till 4 p.m.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

MASTER, SATHE & BHUTA,
Chartered Architects,
41, Hamam Street, Fort,
Bombay.

2797

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Our consultants are English Qualified Opticians. Fellows of the British Optical Association and Institute of Ophthalmic Opticians.

LAWRENCE & MAYO, LTD.,
(Incorporated in England).
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Public Notices.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

REGISTRATION OF GRADUATES TO BECOME ELIGIBLE TO VOTE AT THE NEXT ELECTION OF FELLOWS BY REGISTERED GRADUATES.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the next election of Fellows by Registered Graduates to fill up FIVE vacancies that will occur on the 4th August, 1936, will be held about the second week of July, 1936. All those whose names are at present on the roll and those who enrol themselves on or before the 31st March, 1936, will be entitled to vote at the election.

Graduates (irrespective of their standing) who have not yet enrolled themselves as registered graduates can do so on payment of Rs. 5 prescribed in that behalf.

As the notice, voting papers, etc., relating to the election will be sent ONLY to their registered addresses, such of the existing registered graduates, as have not yet intimated the change, if any, in their addresses are requested to do so on or before the 31st March, 1936.

By order,
S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.
March 3rd, 1936.

2763

GOVERNMENT OF BURMA.

PRISONS DEPARTMENT.

WANTED an Assistant Foreman for the Furniture Workshop, Central Jail, Rangoon, on a consolidated pay of Rs. 100/- per mensem.

The appointment is temporary in the first instance but is likely to be made permanent.

Candidates for the appointment must possess a sound practical knowledge of Cabinet making and have experience in the manufacture of furniture and cane work. They should be able to do pracaical work at the Bench and make full size detailed drawings. They should further be able to operate the machines installed in connection with wood work and carpentry and be responsible for their care and maintenance.

The selected candidate will be required to train convicts in furniture making, draughtsmanship, timber selection and economical timber cutting.

Applications stating age, nationality and qualifications together with copies of certificates and testimonials, if any, will be received by the undersigned up to the 31st March 1936.

Applications should be addressed to the undersigned by designation and not by name.

No reply will be given to unsuccessful candidates.

Any attempt on the part of a candidate to enlist support from Government Officials and other influential persons will disqualify him for the appointment.

J. FINDLAY,
M.A., M.B., Ch. B.,
Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Burma.

2742

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Summary Suit No. 646 of 1935.

Messrs. MANMAL DEVICHAND and CO: Plaintiffs.
vs.
DATTARAM DINANATH DEWOOLKAR & Anr.: Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immovable property dated 29th November 1935 the Sheriff has been directed to sell by Public Auction at the instance of the Plaintiffs all the right, title and interest of the 1st Defendant, in the property situate in Kandewadi Lane, Bombay, admeasuring 325 square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's New No. 563, New Survey No. 7507, Municipal Ward D No. 799 and 800, Street Nos. 10 and 11 and Cadastral Survey No. 438, Girgaum Division.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 7th day of April, 1936, lodge in my office an affidavit verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.

Dated this 6th day of March, 1936
(Sd.) G. R. KHAIRAZ,
Offg. Commissioner.

1800

Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

INSOLVENCY NO. 162 OF 1936.

Re: NURSEY HIRJI & MANEKJI PITAMBER, trading as Grain & Seeds Merchants and Commission Agents under the name of Messrs. Naranji Nursey & Co., at Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Debtors.
Ex parte: RATTANSEY KHAISEY. .... Petitioning Creditor.

On the 10th day of March, 1936, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtors Insolvents.

Dated this 10th day of March, 1936.

S. J. RAHIMTOOLA,
Offg. Insolvency Registrar.

2798

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VIII, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Succession Certificate in respect of certain securities and debts belonging to JOOSUB HAJI ABDULLA alias JOOSUB HAJEE ABDULLA alias JUSAB HAJI ABDULLA alias JOOSUB HAJI ABDULA, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Bachelor, was doing business as Hawker, in the Bombay Docks. ..... Deceased.

HAJI MAHOMED ESSA, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Kambekar Street, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Succession Certificate.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 3rd day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-six and in the first year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and
Senior Master.

TAHIR ALI,

The 3rd day of March, 1936.

Messrs. CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

2796

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT CHIMNA BUTCHER STREET.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as the Receiver appointed in suit No. 24 of 1928 (Salebhai Esufalli Pishori and others vs. Akberalli Gulamalli and another) and pursuant to the Consent Order made in the said suit on the 25th June, 1935, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will (TO-DAY) THURSDAY, the 12th March, 1936, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Government land of Quit and Ground Rent [illegible] chawl, at Chimna Butcher Street, admeasuring about 249 6/9 square yards, and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 7221 and Street No. 46 to 50 and 10 to 20 (Old Street Nos. 156 to 160.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co. Attorneys for the Court Receiver, at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Daily 3-30, 6-30 and 10 P.M.
SECOND WEEK
Rafael Sabatini's World-Famed Adventure Classic!
CAPTAIN BLOOD

ALL SEATS, EXCEPT AS. 4 SEATS, CAN BE BOOKED IN ADVANCE.
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TELEPHONE BOOKING FOR AS. 9 SEATS, IS NOT ACCEPTED
A B.E.S.T. BUS WILL LEAVE THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE FOR COLABA AFTER THE LAST SHOW.

PLAZA
To-night 6-30 & 9-45 p.m.
LAST TWO DAYS
TO SEE A MIGHTY PICTURE
LAST DAYS OF POMPEII
NEXT SATURDAY
ANOTHER STUNNING SPECTACULAR PICTURE
"CRUSADES"

FASCINATING!
THRILLING!
DIFFERENT!
will be the three favourite words of all in describing this Sagar's smash hit
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Starring:
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Borneo ,,	10th Mar	24th ,,
Thames ,,	23rd ,,	13th Apr.
Sumatra ,,	25th ,,	8th ,,
Tajin ,,	8th Apr.	23rd ,,
England ,,	14th ,,	20th ,,
Pacific ,,	20th ,,	7th May
Shunko ,,	22nd ,,	20th ,,

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Glands Made Young —Vigour Renewed Without Operation

If you feel old before your time or suffer from nerve, brain and physical weakness, you will find new happiness and health in an American medical discovery which restores youthful vigour and vitality quicker than gland operations. It is a simple home treatment in tablet form, discovered by an American Doctor. Absolutely harmless and easy to take, but the newest and most powerful invigourator known to science. It acts directly on your glands, nerves, and vital organs, builds new, pure blood, and works so fast that you can see and feel new body power and vigour in 24 to 48 hours. Because of its natural action on glands and nerves, your brain power, memory and eyesight often improve amazingly.

And this amazing new gland and vigour restorer, called Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs is guaranteed. It has been tested and proved by thousands in America, and is now available at all chemists here. Get Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs from your chemist today. Put it to the test. See the big improvement in 24 hours. Take the full bottle, which lasts eight days, under the positive guarantee that it must make you full of vigour, energy and vitality, and feel 10 to 20 years younger or money back on return of empty packages. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and the guarantee protects you. If your chemist is out, write Muller MacLean, Bombay.

Commencing SATURDAY
14TH MARCH 1936. AT
CENTRAL CINEMA
ON THE SCREEN AT LAST!
$1,000,000 Production of Dickens' Finest Love Story...

RONALD COLMAN
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THE WORLD OF WIRELESS

Short-Wave Broadcasting And Aerials

B. B. C. Chief Engineer Describes Daventry Tests

By SIR NOEL ASHBRIDGE, Chief Engineer of the B. B. C.

I have already dealt with the question of aerial design for our short-wave broadcasting service, and the basis on which we have designed the new aerial system which is about to be erected. In particular I dealt with the question of directional effect in the horizontal plane, that is to say the ordinary directional effect However, most of our experiments, in which so many of our regular listeners have taken part by reporting to us their observations on comparative tests, have been to determine the optimum directivity in the vertical plane. As you may know already, it is possible to concentrate the energy radiated in a vertical plane as well as in the horizontal plane, choosing the required angle by a suitable number and distribution of aerial elements in this plane.

VERTICAL DIRECTIVITY

In the case of vertical directivity, however, the problem is very much more complicated, since we have no chart from which we can plot out the required direction. Both the angle to the horizontal at which the maximum radiation is sent out, and the width of the beam of radiation—we are still talking of the vertical plane of course—should be chosen with due regard to the propagation conditions of the waves after they leave the aerial. From what I shall have to say about the propagation of short-waves in two later talks, you will realise that our knowledge is by no means exact enough to map out the various regions of the Ionosphere with any degree of certainty.

We are somewhat in the position of a man operating a searchlight on a cloudless night when the air is so clear that he cannot see the beam. As a matter of fact, we are even worse off than he is because we are not interested primarily in illuminating a target up in the air, but in reaching an object we cannot see by reflection from the target. Perhaps we might take our analogy a little further; if you will picture a searchlight beam, you will realise that quite apart from the horizontal direction in which it is pointed, the elevation of the beam can be altered and it can be made parallel and very narrow, or it can be opened up so as to cover a wider angle. The intensity of light at given point will, of course, be less as the angle is widened. We cannot imitate this completely with wireless radiation, moreover, we cannot adjust an aerial array by hand like a searchlight, but I hope the analogy will enable you to form a rough mental picture of what we have to try to do.

A LENGTHY PROCESS

The tests which we have been carrying out were to compare one aerial with another, transmitting for alternate quarter-hour periods from the aerials under test. We had to proceed step by step which took a long time and called for a good deal of patience. From listeners' reports we were able to find out whether, for example, Aerial A was better, equal to or worse than Aerial B. We then made certain changes to Aerial B, and tried again. Some listeners will remember that we worked most of the way through the alphabet with various aerials and different wavelengths in certain transmissions, and as a result of all this, we received a very large number of reports from which we were able to collect a lot of valuable information. We were a little dubious at the outset as to whether the reports of more or less non-technical listeners would give enough information of the right sort, and we, therefore, arranged for measurements to be made at one or two important points by commercial radio organisations. I think you will be interested to know that the results, as shown by what might be called the mass observation of listeners, have not been at variance with the more scientific measurements—a fact which is a great relief to us.

THE IDEAL AERIAL

The result of this experimental work has been to show that for our particular purpose, that is of course broadcasting, and under the particular conditions existing at Daventry, the aerial which gives better results is one which consists of a number of horizontal dipoles stacked one above the other at a distance equivalent to half a wavelength. The best number of horizontal dipoles seems to be four in most cases, the bottom dipole being generally not nearer to the ground than one wavelength. I want to stress, however, that this would not necessarily apply where the type of service and the local conditions are not the same.

In talking about the horizontal polar diagram, I mentioned that we had decided to use aerials which would cover an angle of 20 degrees on either side of the centre line, on a basis of the strength at the limit of the beam being 50 per cent of that along the centre line. For this purpose it is necessary to have four 1/2 wave dipoles side by side. It follows that the aerial will have four dipoles in the horizontal plane and four in the vertical plane, making sixteen in all.

AT DAVENTRY.

We already have at Daventry two aerials of this form, one for GSG (1,7790 kc/s), transmitting east and west, which we use for Transmission 2 every day, and one for GSJ (21,530 kc/s), transmitting east and west, which we used for Transmission 2 in the summer. There is not enough space available on the existing masts to erect aerials of this size for other wavelengths and directions and the aerials which we are now using generally consist of eight dipoles each—they do not, in fact, give the same concentration in the horizontal plane since they cover an angle of 34 degrees on either side of the centre line instead of 20 degrees, concentration, however, is the same as it will be for the new aerials.

REFLECTORS

Before concluding this talk about the transmitting side, I think I should say a word on the use of reflectors. The question of whether we should use them or not is by no means so simple as it looks at first sight. We are not using reflectors at Daventry at the present time and it is arguable that it would be undesirable to do so for this kind of service. If we take Transmissions 5 and 6, for instance; while they are intended particularly for listening in Canada in the evening, local time, they give very good reception in India and Malaya at about breakfast time.

If we were to use reflectors on these aerials, the breakfast time reception in India and Malaya would be considerably weakened and in fact it might no longer be worth listening to. As far as Canada is concerned, however, the maximum gain we could get by the use of reflectors is not more than forty per cent increase in signal strength. We therefore have to decide whether this signal strength increase in Canada is worthwhile at the expense of cutting off breakfast time reception in India.

ECHO

However, we must at the same time look at the problem from another point of view, namely that of echo. At certain times and seasons, it may happen that we are using a wavelength at Daventry which is propagated equally well round the world in both directions.

To take an example; at midday Greenwich we transmit east and west on seventeen metres (GSG) for reception in India and Malaya. A receiver situated in India some four thousand miles from Daventry on the short route is approximately twenty thousand miles from Daventry on the long route. If the signals travelling in both directions two separate signals can arrive at the receiver, the one having travelled sixteen thousand miles further than the other and therefore arriving roughly one twelfth of a second later. This so-called echo can be heard as a prolongation, or in other words a sort of blurring, of the original signal, which may be bad enough to make speech unintelligible, if the effect is really strong. This type of echo is generally referred to as 'backword' echo (from the point of view of the transmitter) and it is obvious that it can be eliminated if the back radiation from the transmitter is cut off. It can also be stopped by using a reflector at the receiving aerial but everyone cannot very well arrange this.

There is another type of echo which is generally called 'forward' echo, in which waves arrive at the receiver in two instalments travelling in the same direction, the first after they have covered the short path in the ordinary way and the second after they have made a complete journey round the world. The so-called echo will arrive at the receiver at an interval of time after the original signal, equal to the time taken for the wave to make one complete journey round the world, that is approximately one eighth of a second. Reflectors placed at the transmitter or the receiver will be no cure for this type of echo, since the waves arrive at the receiver from the same direction both for the original signal and for the so-called echo. The only solution for this trouble is either to reduce the power to lower the echo below audibility or to change the wavelength for one on which it does not occur.

We have decided to make provision on the new masts which will be erected at Daventry for reflectors to be used if desired, and it is probable that some aerials will have reflectors, while others will not, although it will be possible to provide reflectors for all aerials at a later date if found necessary.

In my next talk in a month's time, I shall have something to say about the propagation of short-waves, and their behaviour when they encounter the much discussed Ionosphere.

(To be continued.)

THE STORY OF A SONG

New Zealand Author To Give Interesting Broadcast

(All Transmissions.)

Gordon Ireland, a New Zealand author, has written a programme entitled "The Story of Song" which will be broadcast from Daventry on Monday, February 10 at 8-45 a.m. G.M.T. This programme will actually describe the origin of several of the most famous and favourite songs, including "Home Sweet Home", "Men of Harlech", and Robin Adair".

"Home Sweet Home" was written in Paris in the winter of 1822 by John Howard Payne, and to him at that time the opening lines were very appropriate:

"Midpleasures and places though we may roam.
Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home.

"Men of Harlech" finds its setting in England of the fifteenth century, with Sir Richard Herbert defending the castle of Harlech against the power of Edward the fourth. The plaintive melody of "Robin Adair" will transport the listener to Scotland in the turbulent times of Bonnie Prince Charlie, in the year 1745. The production will be in the hands of John Pudney, supported by the BBC Empire Orchestra, under the direction of Clifton Helliwell, and the BBC Chorus.

Gordon Ireland has been broadcasting in New Zealand and Australia for more than ten years. His first experience at the microphone was at 3YA. Later he went over to Australia and for some time his name was frequently to be seen in the programmes of 2FC and 2BL. Following his stay in Sydney, he went to live in Melbourne, and was associated with productions at 3LO before coming to London, where he has been for the past two years.

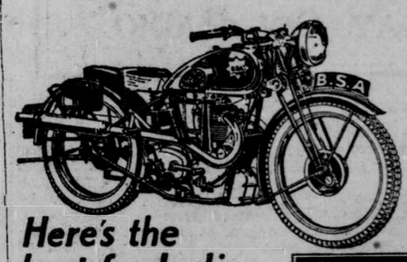
LAW AS IT IS NOT

Robin Gerard Slings Mud On Gentlemen With "Wig And Gown"

(All Transmissions.)

Robin Gerard, whose George Vancouver feature was broadcast from Daventry last year, has now devised a programme entitled "Wig and Gown", or "Law and Lobster Salad".

The sketch contains a fair amount of "mud-slinging at one individual, Mr. Barrikin, K. C., whose unruly appetite has involved him in a situation in which he finds himself a persecuted rather than a prosecuting barrister before a bench of unsympathetic judges of an unaccustomed type. The evidence of ghosts is not accepted by any known court of law, and that's what makes Mr. Barrikin, K. C. rather out of his depth in his present quandary.



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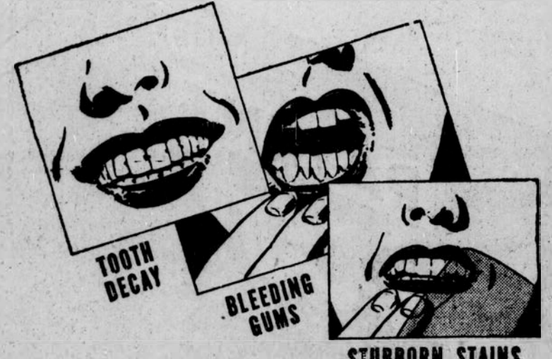

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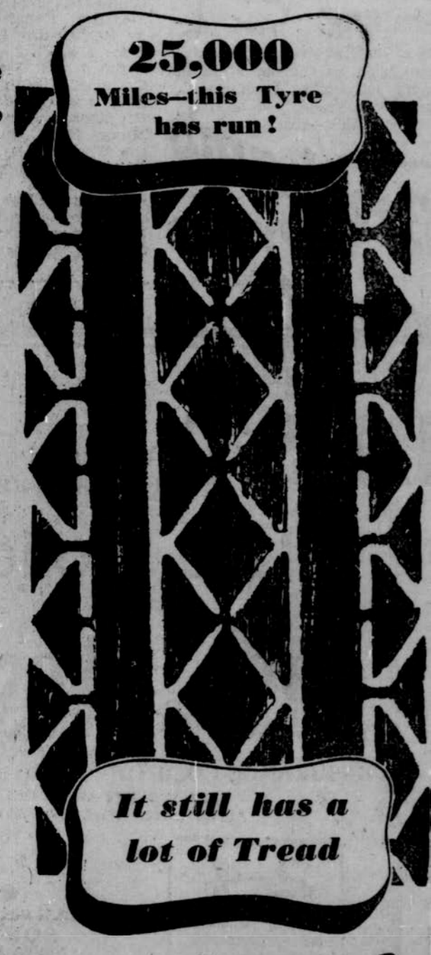

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7-30 p.m. Big Ben. The Imperial Hotel Orchestra, directed by Russell Smythe Relayed from the Imperial Hotel, Blackpool Dream of the Ball (Joyce). Selection, Roberta (Kern) Pastorale (Lohr). Jack in the Box (Sherman Myers). Selection, Heart's Desire (Tauber and Clutsam) 8-0 p.m. "Young Ideas." A programme for anybody and everybody with young ideas, 8-30 p.m. The Central Band of His Majesty's Royal Air Force (by permission of the Air Council). Conducted by Flight-Lieut. R. P. O'Donnell, M.V.O., Director of Music, Royal Air Force relayed from the Royal Air Force Headquarters Uxbridge March Viscount Nelson (Zehle) Overture, The Lily of Killarney (Benedict). Selection from the Operas of Offenbach (arr. Ansell). Waltz, Estudiantina (Waldteufel). Selection, Silver Wings (Waler-Tunbridge). The Tame Bear; The Wild Beers (The Wand of Youth) (Elgar). Excerpts from the Ballet, The Two Pigeons (Messanger), 9-30 p.m. Prose Reading, 9-45 p.m. Dance Music Greenwich Time Signal at 10-0 p.m., 10-0 p.m. The News, 10-15 p.m. Dance Music.

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres 855 kc/s.

12-0 noon Selection of Indian Music, 1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates Lunch Hour Selections, 5-30 p.m. Relay of Music from Capitol Cinema, 6-30 p.m. Light Music Vinayakrao Harshe, 7-0 p.m Commercial News, 7-15 p.m. Music Lessons, Demonstration of Ragas, Prof. B.R. Deodhar, 7-30 p.m. Sitar Solos B.N. Kulkarni, 7-50 p.m. News in Hindi, 8-0 p.m. Light Classical Music, Bai Jamnabai Hublikar, of Hubli, 9-30 p.m. News in English, 9-45 p.m, "Cement Industry in India" H.E. Ormerod, of the Cement Marketing Co. of India.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 KC/S 49.10 Metres, 6,109 Kc/S.

12-36 SB p.m. Time Signal A Recorded Studio Programme featuring: Dialogues by Murgatroyd and Winterbottom, Ronald Frankau—at the Piano, Vocal and Orchestral Items, Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Oceancraft and Rivercraft (if any). 1-36 p.m. Talk on Vaishnava Literature by Pt. Harerishna Sahityaratna, 2-06 p.m. Selections from Gramophone Records, 2-36 p.m. Talk of Bishnu Sarma, "Distracted Love" —from the Bengali Classical Literature, 4-36 p.m. Olympic Hockey Trials (Relayed from C.F.C. Ground) Commentaries by Bertie Meyer and L.G.E. Clarke, 5-36 p.m Instrumental Music Ganga Charan Nandy—Violin Solo, 5-46 p.m. Village Welfare Broacast by Nripen Chatterjee, Features of the New Constitution, 6-06 p.m. Vocal Music (Bengali), Suresh Chandra Chakravorty II, 6-21 p.m. Kalipada Pathak, 6-36 p.m. A Musicti entertainment by the members of Sangit Sangha under the direction of Dr. A.K. Choudhury, 7-51 p.m. SB News Bulletin in English, 8-6 p.m. SB Instrumental Music, Betar Orchestra, under the direction of T.N. Dey 8-16 p.m. SB Light Bengali Songs Sreematy Maya Devi, 8-31 p.m. SB Comic Talk by Sarat Chandra Pandit—"History in Verses." 8-51 SB Weather Forecast, General News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates (in Bengali), 9-6 p.m. A Vaudeville Concert from the Studio featuring The Harris Sisters—"Connie and Mildred" Vocal and Instrumental Entertainers, Dismal Desmond—the little ray of Sunshine —in humorous patter and songs Connie Harris and Dismal Desmond in humorous dialogues, 10-6 p.m. SB Weather Forecast, 2nd News Bullentin, Market Prisec Jute and Gunny Closing Rates (In English), 10-21 p.m. A Dance Music Programme (Recorded)

Delhi Programme

VUD 240.136 metres, 882Kc/S.

1-0 p.m. I.B.S. Orchestra, Dhun Desi, 1-10 p.m. Vilayat Khan Thumri Sarang , 1-30 p.m. Rabab on Harmonium and Sitar, 1-45 p.m. Vilayat Khan Ghazal, 2-0 p.m. Haidar Husain Pilo, 2-10 p.m. Vilayat Khan Ghazals, 2-30 p.m. Close down, 6-0 p.m. Time Signal. Aktar Jahan Ghazals, 6-30 p.m. I.B.S. Orchestra Egyptian Dance , 6-45 p.m. Akhtar Jahan Thumri, 7-0 p.m. Haidar Husain Sitar, Malhar, 7-10 p.m. Akhtar Jahan Dadra and Ghazal, 7-30 p.m. Rural Uplift (In Hindustani) Mr. F.L. Brayne, I.C.S., 7-45 p.m. Bhai Lal Classical Music, 8-15 p.m Haidar Husain Sur Bahar—Jai Jai Wanti, 8-25 p.m. Bhai Lal Thumri and Tarana, 9-15 p.m. News in Hindustani, 9-30 p.m. Time Signal 9-45 p.m. Chopin Piano Recital by F.C. Collins 1. Group of Preludes 1 in G. 2 in C minor 3 in A flat 4 in F, 5 in G minor, 2. Group of Ktuden 1 in G flat 2 in E. 3 in C minor, 3 Nocturne in G. minor, 4 Poloanise in G sharp Minor. 10-15 p.m. The Way of the World, Dr. T. G.P. Spear, This is our regular feature in which a review is given of recent world happenings and their reactions on international politics, 10-30 p.m. Piano Recital by F.C. Collins (Continued).

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Public Health Dept. Under Fire

System Followed In Presidency Is In Primitive Stage, Say M. L. Cs.

That two additional officers of the Indian Medical Service had to be provided for in Bombay if they were available, according to the Devolution Rules, was the reply elicited after persistent questioning by Dr. Gilder in the Legislative Council, on Wednesday, during discussion on the Public Health policy of the Government.

The Minister at first denied that the additional officer in the Haffkine Institute was paid by the Bombay Government, but when his attention was drawn to the provision made in the Budget, he referred the members to the Devolution Rules which stated that under Schedule II, the Assistant Director of the Institute should be also an I.M.S. Officer, if such an Officer was available.

The Public Health Department was vigorously criticised and as vigorously defended by Sir Rafiuddin who blamed the system and the public, as well as the Government.

Proceedings In Detail

Dr. G. A. Collaco (Bombay), raised the question of preparation of vaccines in the Haffkine Institute, by a cut motion, when the Legislative Council met on Wednesday, when discussion on Public Health policy of the Government was proceeded with.

Dr. M. D. Gilder (Bombay), said that according to a circular issued, only one post was reserved for the I.M.S. Officers, while two were appointed in the Haffkine Institute.

Government had raised the price of vaccines prepared in the Institute high, and local bodies had to buy at that cost, as the Institute had a monopoly. In England the vaccine was supplied free, while in this country even for preventive purposes, local bodies had to buy the vaccine.

Dr. B. G. Vad (Bombay University), wanted an institute of a new type which could provide new ideas and remedies for tropical diseases. The institute should be converted into a purely research institute, instead of being asked to prepare ordinary vaccines.

Mr. H. K. Kirpalani, Secretary, Home Department, pointed out that the Institute was already supplying vaccines to local bodies in and outside the province and outside India in some cases. The Director was carrying on experiments for preparation of serum for Plague hoped that in course of time, Vaccine would be supplied in the Presidency free of cost as Dr. Gilder suggested, but it could not be done at present.

The cut motion was withdrawn

Dr. M. D. Gilder (Bombay), moved that the total demand of Rs. 19,94,000 be reduced by Rs. 1,000, to discuss the Public Health policy.

Public Health Control included epidemics control. The Government had failed in meeting the situation, when plague broke out in the province. The Government could not possibly follow the modern methods of treatment of cholera. The treatment afforded by the Public Health Department was only a revival of the measures adopted in the last century.

After confessing their inability in handling the epidemic situaton as stated in their Administration Report, had the Government done anything towards taking proper measures in future, asked the speaker.

Rao Saheb P. D. Kulkarni (Poona) supporting the cut said that the death-rate in the province had gone on steadily increasing since 1921. Sanitation in rural areas was deplorable. Adequate measures were not adopted for prevention of epidemics.

At the pilgrim centres the staff of the preventive department merely gave advice without the "arms and ammunition" to fight the disease.

STAFF NOT TO BLAME

Sir Rafiuddin Ahmad (Central Division) observed that the Public Health Department had been doing their best. Having been in charge of the portfolio in the past, he knew with what difficulties the staff was working. The fault lay with the system and with the public as well as with the Government. There was no use laying the blame on wrong shoulders.

He was prepared to support any practical proposals for the improvement of public health.

Sirdar Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik (Surat), said that the Government had always left the question with the local bodies. It was inconceivable how the local bodies could deal with epidemics in the districts without special grants from the Government. His proposal was that Government should make a provision for special grants in the event of outbreak of epidemics.

Khan Bahadur A. E. Patel (Broach), in supporting the cut said that neither Government nor the local bodies had done anything in improving the conditions of water supply in certain backward tracts in his district.

Lieut-Col. A. Y. Dabholkar, Director of Public Health, quoted figures, to show that death-rate had steadily fallen in successive epidemics.

Replying to the criticism of Dr. Gilder, the speaker pointed out that plague patients should not be carried over long distances on account of weak heart.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD.

Mr. A. N. Surve (Bombay) referred to the amendment to the Adulteration Act passed last year, and stated that the rules in this connection had not been so far framed. On the one hand the Government were levying taxation, and on the other, they did not take care that good food was provided for the people.

Dr. B. G. Vad (Bombay University) could not understand why the experiment of using cyno-gas in the destruction of rats was not continued with, if it was successful as stated in the report of the Director of Public Health. One would have expected that the Cholera epidemic was controlled at the place of outbreak. Government had done nothing to check the adulteration of drugs. The scheme of medical inspection in schools was suspended owing to financial stringency. He hoped that with the surplus budget the Government would see their way in reviving the scheme.

Dr. M. K. Dixit (Surat) felt that public health in rural areas was in a primitive stage.

Mr. G. S. Gangoli (Kanara) supported the cut.

Dr. M. D. Gilder (Bombay) by way of concrete proposals, suggested that the malaria prevention staff should be permanent. Part-time Medical Officers of Health from the localities should be appointed in Local Boards. If these were adopted in England, he did not see any reason why part-time medical practitioners should not be encouraged in India.

Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, Minister for Public Health (Transferred) replied that the primary duty of the Public Health Departments was to advise local bodies. In time of epidemic they wanted immediate attention. If the local bodies took immediate steps instead of waiting for help from the department the disease would have been checked. Unless the local bodies co-operated with the Department, it would not be of much use.

Mr. Kirpalani pointed out that under the rules one post under Public Health Department was reserved and another post had to be provided if such officers were available.

What applied to the Public Health Department, also applied to the Haffkine Institute. They had to be absorbed here, if they could not be provided elsewhere.

The cut motion was lost.

The grant of Rs. 19,94,000 has been made.

Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kambli, Minister for Agriculture moved for a grant of Rs. 20,99,000 for Agriculture.

After discussion on a cut motion of Mr. G. S. Gangoli regarding damage done to the Areca Palmnuts in Kanara district, on account of Koleroga disease, the House adjourned till to-day (Thursday).

NO ADJOURNMENT FOR PRIVATE PARTY

Before the Bombay Legislative Council rose for the day on Wednesday, the President, Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, brought to the notice of the House that Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola had extended an invitation to the members for a social function on Thursday in connection with the marriage of his son.

The President wished, therefore, to ascertain the views of the House whether they might adjourn at 4-30 p.m., so that they could attend the function. Sir Ali Mahomed Khan pointed out that personally he was against the adjournment for a private party, but there was this consideration that Sir Ibrahim was a former President of the Council and was a respected member of the House.

Sir Robert Bell, Leader of the House, though opposed to the adjournment on such occasions, left it to the members to decide for themselves as on certain occasions, exceptions had to be made.

Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale, Leader of the Opposition, thought that such an adjournment, might be considered a precedent in the future.

The President concluded from the general silence that followed the two speakers that the House was against adjourning.

GANDHWAR BOMB CASE JUDGMENT

PATNA, March 11.

Judgment was delivered in the sensational Gandhwar Bomb Case, in which five young men were charged under section 4 and 5 of the Explosive Substances Act by Mr. Choudhury, I.C.S., Additional Sessions Judge of Dharbhanga.

The Judge granted pardon to one of the accused a school student who turned approver. Of the other four, Dayanand Shivakant and Brahmdeo were awarded fourteen years' transportation while Chandrakant got five years' rigorous imprisonment.

It will be recalled that the prosecution alleged that the five accused including Ashrafi Thakur, a matriculate, were preparing a big bomb when it exploded killing Ashrafi Thakur outright. —United Press.

ELDERS' DEPUTATION TO VICEROY

NEW DELHI: March 11.

Twenty elected members of the Council of State including several European members, waited in a deputation on the Viceroy this morning at the Viceroy's House to urge that elections to the Council of State be held in October or November next.

It is understood that the meeting was brief, as a written representation had already been sent to the Viceroy.

It is further understood that the decision of the Viceroy will be announced next week.

The main ground for the postponement of the elections is weather conditions in June, July and August.—United Press.

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Put two tablets of Genasprin in water. Notice how quickly they disintegrate. This is why Genasprin, passing rapidly through the stomach and quickly releasing its pain-relieving properties into the blood-stream, gives such sure and speedy relief from pain. And, because Genasprin is so pure, it cannot disturb the digestion or affect the heart.

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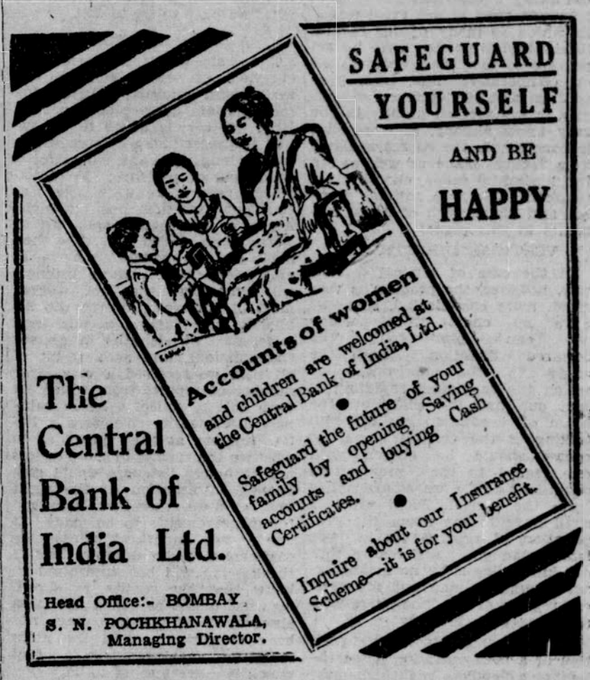
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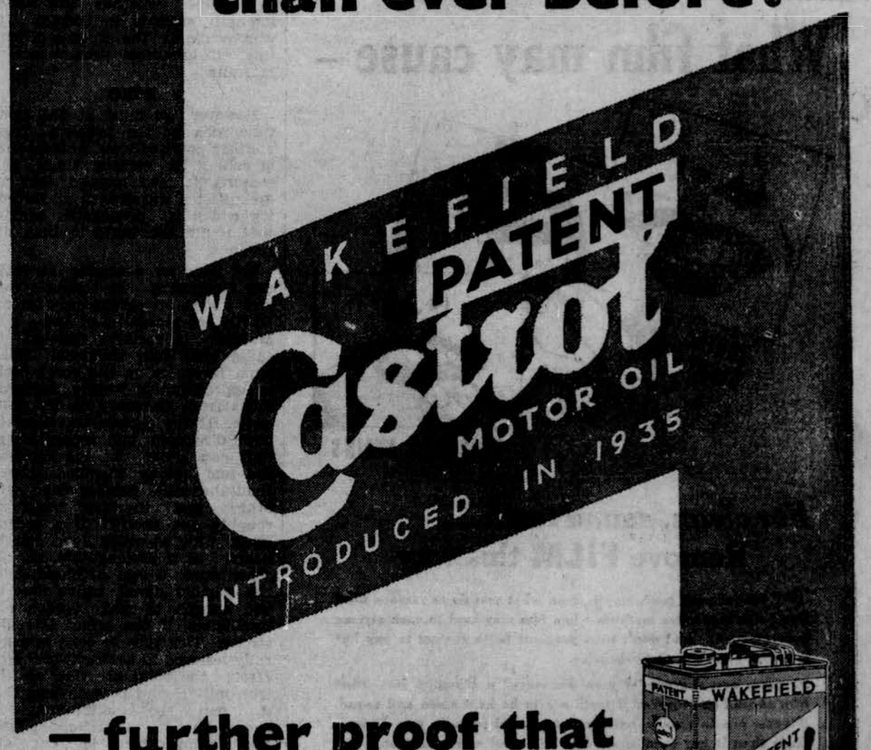

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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Fagan Vad 5, 1992
Muslim: Jilhej 17, 1354
Parsi: Meher 8, 1305
Hightide: 1-47 14-27
Lowtide: 7-55 20-3
Sunrise: 6h 51m
Sunset: 6h 48m
Bombay Legislative Council, 2 p.m.
Meeting of Progressive Group at Green's Restaurant at 6-30 p.m. when Mr. G. N. Joshi will talk on "The Monetary Problems of India."

Friday, March 13.

Bombay Legislative Council, 2 p.m.

Saturday, March 14.

Bombay Legislative Council, 10 a.m.
S. S. 'Ranpura,' with English mails, sails at 1-0 p.m.
Bombay Races: Spring Meeting. 3rd Day.

SEASON TICKET FOUND

The Hon. Secretaries of the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association, write:—

"A monthly Season Ticket of the B. B. and C. I. Railway bearing No. 3257 between Malad and Churchgate has been handed over to this office. The owner is requested to call at this office, Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, during office hours and to take away the same."

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"Car of Dreams" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Invisible Ray" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Wild Cat of Bombay" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
CAPITOL—Nine O'Clock Revue Daily at 6 and 9-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"The Perfect Gentleman" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"The Bride Comes Home" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"I Dream Too Much" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Soldier's Sweatheart" Daily at 3, 5-30, 8-15 and 10-45 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE—"Captain Blood". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Dhoop-Chhaon" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dharmatma" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Chalta Putla" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Last Days of Pompeii" Daily at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
SUPER—"Amar Prem" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
GLOBE—"Ultimatum" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Dil-ki-Pyas" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PALACE—"The Dark Angel" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Never too Late" and "Roaring Roads". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS

G. I. P. Railway.

Timing At Victoria Terminus.

Trains	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30	17 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8-20	21 45
Madras Express	10 15	13 55
Deccan Queen	10 25	17 15
Punjab Mail	10 45	18 50
Poona Mail	11 40	15 30
Nagpur Express	13 35	22 10
Poona Fast Passenger	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 30	8 15
Allahabad Express	20 10	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Timing At Bombay Central.

Mail, Express and Passenger trains in force from 1-10-1935.

Trains	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 45	13 25
Delhi Express	6 10	22 00
Gujarat Mail	7 00	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 50	21 45
Frontier Mail	8 35	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays	8 40	— —
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 20	22 15
Kathiawar Express	19 05	8 45
Baroda Passenger	21 19	8 55

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER
Frontier Mail (on Saturday only for passengers for Europe) 8 55

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

TAIRSEE—Ladkabai (ne'e Adhibai, daughter of Gangjee Mathurandas) wife of Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee, died this day 11-3-36. Aged 58. Uthamana ceremony on 13-3-36 at 3 p.m. (B.T.) at Bora Bazar Street, Fort.

THE EXCELSIOR
Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GRETE MOSHEIM
JOHN MILLS
IN
A DELIGHTFUL COMEDY
With Music
'CAR OF DREAMS'
with
ROBERTSON HARE,
NORAH HOWARD
A Gaumont British Picture

LAST 2 FAREWELL NIGHTS!
THE CAPITOL
DAILY 2 PERFORMANCES
At 6 and 9-30 p.m.
Rex Story
presents
THE NINE O'CLOCK REVUE
Talented Artistes
Gorgeous Dancers
in a
COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
ALSO THE
BOMBAY AMATEUR COMPETITION
(With BOTH SHOWS)
Big Cash Prizes Nightly
FOR THE BEST ITEMS!
NEXT SATURDAY:
EDGAR ALLAN POE'S
THE RAVEN
with
KARLOFF & LUGOSI

BOMBAY ELECTRIC WORKMEN'S UNION

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Electric Workmen's Union will be held at the Union Office, (Contractor building No. 4, in front of Prarthana Samaj, Girgaum), to-day (Thursday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.).

"SEX PROBLEM"

Under the auspices of Shree Taroon Gujarati Sahitya Sabha Mr. Harbhai Trivedi will deliver a public lecture on "Sex Problem" to-day (Thursday) at 8-30 p.m. at the Forbes Gujarati Sabha Hall, Congress House Lane, Vithalbhai Patel Road.

KHALIFA USMAN

Under the auspices of Jamiat Shubban Al-Muslimeen, a meeting will be held to-day (Thursday) at Jamiat's Hall at 9-30 p.m. when Mr. Meher Muhammad Khan Shihab will deliver a lecture in Urdu on "The Life of Khalifa Usman" the third successor of Prophet Muhammad.

NEW BRANCH OF CONTINENTAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

A branch office of the Continental Bank of India Ltd. will be opened on 12th March (to-day) at Vasant Vadi, 413 Kalbadevi, Bombay.

"AXE" TELLS ON BOMBAY GOVERNMENT EXODUS

It is announced that the Government of Bombay will assemble at Poona on Monday, June 1. The move to Mahableshwar has been abandoned as a measure of retrenchment.

POSTAL NOTICES

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per extra s.s. 'Querimba' via Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 12th instant instead of 'upto' 6-30 p.m. on 11th as previously notified.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai and Japan per s. s. 'Ginyo Maru' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 1-30 p.m. on Thursday the 12th instant instead of upto 6-30 p.m. on 11th as previously notified.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. 'Karanja' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 12 noon on Wednesday the 18th instant.

Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

The Governor of Bombay received the Raja of Bhor at Government House on Wednesday.

The Governor of Bombay attended the Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday.

The Governor of Bombay dined with the President and Members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce at the Willingdon Sports Club on Wednesday.

Major-General Sir Bernard James, the Revd. Dr. J. R. Forgan, Miss Forgan and Mr. Clifford Huntsman lunched at Government House on Wednesday.

Mr. Dhasarath P. Vagal, an Officer of the Bombay National Guards, has left for Lucknow to organise volunteers for the Congress.

PURCHASE SWADESHI

Schools Committee To Circularise Its Institutions

The Schools' Committee, at its meeting, on Wednesday decided by a resolution, moved by Mr. I. S. Patel and supported by Mrs. Lilavati Velinker, that all departments and schools under the Committee should be informed by a circular that they should use all articles required by them as far as possible, of Swedeshi-make and that only Swadeshi cloth should be purchased whenever cloth was required.

Mr. Patel said that he was surprised to find a large number of foreign articles in the Schools' Committee Exhibition held recently. Although there were the resolutions of the Municipal Corporation and the Schools' Committee to that effect, he added, they were hardly operative

THIEF GROWS BOLDER.

In view of seven thefts in the Victoria Gardens' Marathi Boys' School and the abortive attempts of the Police to bring to book the culprits in the case, the Committee requested the Secretary to write a special letter to the Commissioner of Police to take steps to stop further thefts. The Secretary remarked in his memorandum that the thief seemed to have grown bolder and that he had now removed pig pots which he could not have done without the help of two other persons.

It also recorded that the attention of the Superintendent of the Urdu Girls' Schools be drawn to the fact that the last three paragraphs of her Quarterly Report "ought not to form part of it."

DEATH SENTENCES QUASHED

Broach Murder Appeal

Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia and Mr. Justice Macklin at the High Court quashed the death sentences passed by the Sessions Judge of Broach and Panch Mahals on Rama Keshav and Dhuli Nagji, two Bhils who were convicted of the murder of one Nagji Gulab on June 25 1935 out of feelings of enmity.

Mr. Carden Noad with Mr. J. G. Mody appeared for the appellants.

Mrs. Karbhari Passes Away After Protracted Illness

We regret to announce the death of Mrs. Virbaiji M. Karbhari, wife of Mr. Manchersha M. Karbhari, M.L.C., representing Thana and Suburban District, which occurred at Sajan after a protracted illness.

Bombay Workers' Greetings To Gumasta Conference

Mr. F. M. Pinto, Secretary of the Reception Committee of the Presidency Conference of the workers concerned with the Bakhale Bill has sent the following message of greetings to the Gumasta Hitwardhak Sabha, Ahmedabad:—

The Reception Committee of the Presidency Conference of Workers concerned with Bakhale Bill wishes your efforts to ameliorate the condition of workers and your Conference complete success.

KAMALA NEHRU DAY

The Bombay Office of the Tropical Insurance Company was closed yesterday to observe the Kamala Nehru Day.

IN AND AROUND —BOMBAY—

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Press Gallery

Sir Robert Bell, Home Member to the Government of Bombay, was the distinguished visitor on Wednesday evening to the Press Gallery of the Bombay Legislative Council. But the venerable knight had come on a different mission. Apparently, the representation of the Legislature's Press Gallery Association, asking for a conference with the President, the Leader of the House and the Secretary of the Public Works Department, is under active consideration before a reply is given to the Association. Sir Robert obviously wanted to find for himself the acoustic defects of the House, as noticed in the Gallery. He had, however, come at a wrong moment, when Dr. Gilder, with his sharp and reverberating voice, had just concluded and Minister, Sir Shah Nawaz, with his never inaudible voice, had risen to reply. After a few minutes, Sir Robert left, having formed his own impresson on the question. A few days back, Mr. T. A. Andrew, Secretary, Public Works Department, had also been in the Press Gallery. If these tests lead the officials to come to the conclusion that there is nothing wrong with the Press Gallery, it would be to the misfortune of the Press in Bombay.

Need For Immediate Redress

For one ought to try to take down notes when Sir Robert, Leader of the House, himself, and Mr. Andrew are addressing. One would be completely at sea. So is the case when Dr. Burns, Director of Agriculture, Mr. Mackie or Mr. Kirpalani are on their legs.

On the non-official side, great difficulty is experienced when the leader of the Opposition, Rao Bahadur Chitale, directly under the Press Gallery and other members behind him are speaking. For instance, Dr. Vaishampayan sitting on the back benches under the Press Gallery could not be noticed, and it took a few minutes before the Press representatives located the member who was congratulating the Minister on his Public Health policy. As for the back benches opposite, usually occupied by the European group, it is hardly possible for the Press to catch anything. It is in these circumstances that the Press Association has approached the authorities for remedy of these defects. Being hard-boiled, as newspapermen generally are, they have a shrewd suspicion as to which way the wind is blowing. It must be pointed out that conditions will be infinitely worse when the Legislative Assembly of Bombay, with its 175 members, meets in that Council Hall next year. The present dullness in the proceedings of the Council should not be mistaken for the normal working conditions of a full-blooded legislature of which every member, barring the officials, is responsible for his constituency and will be subject to sharp criticisms from his electors. These considerations may not impress some of the officials, who, unfortunately, seem to be reluctant to give the Press its due place. But one hopes that the Leader of the House and the President will fully appreciate the difficulties of the Press inside the Legislature and will do their best, in conformity with the traditions of the "Urbs Prima in Indis".

Talk Of The Suburbs

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

"Bombay Calling"—The suburbs are getting full of radios. In places like Bandra and Santa Cruz practically every house has a radio.

A correspondent complains of what he calls the radio nuisance. He says: "I wonder whether law could not prevent some of these radio-owners from keeping their radios on throughout the long hours of the night."

He adds "Not that I am not one of the radio lovers, but how, I ask could one sleep with music playing at its loudest pitch?

THAT BOTTLE-NECK BRIDGE

Some time back I had written about the Mahim Causeway as the gate-way of the suburbs but nothing has been done since and it looks as if nothing is going to be done.

I visited that spot in broad daylight and noticed that the road towards the Bombay portion of the bridge has been reclaimed right up to the very beginning of the bridge.

I ask why is it that work has been stopped at this end? Is it that the Bombay Municipal limit is just up to this portion? If so I hope the authorities concerned about the other portion will get busy. Its narrowness is a real danger to human life.

VERSOVA ROAD

At last after continual talk of the deplorable condition of that road a public protest meeting was recently held at Andheri and I am told with good results.

The road that was once in a most wretched condition is now somewhat improved.

SHAMDASANI'S PETITION TO HIGH COURT

Mr. Justice Blackwell at the High Court on Wednesday heard the application made by Mr. P. D. Shamdasani, under section 45 of the Specific Relief Act, against the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court.

The application was for an order directing the respondents to refrain from recovering from the applicant, by execution proceedings or otherwise, the compensation of Rs. 500 awarded to Alarakhia Aba Alaiya Seth by the Chief Judge, the first respondent, on March 2 in dismissing the applicant's petition against the Mandvi bye-election held on August 27.

"ULTRA VIRES".

The order of compensation was now challenged by the applicant. He submitted that as it was made under the Civil Procedure Code it was "ultra vires" of the Municipal Act under which his election petition was filed.

The Civil Procedure Code, he contended, only applied to proceedings before a court and not to such proceedings before the Chief Judge who, under the Municipal Act, was a "persona designata" governed entirely by that Act. The order of compensation was, therefore, illegal and could not, in law, be executed against him.

After hearing Mr. Shamdasani who appeared in person, Mr. Justice Blackwell granted a rule against the respondents, which was made returnable on March 24.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST LEASES

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on 10th inst. the following lease proposals were sanctioned:—

A 20-year lease of about 10,688 sq. yards of land on the Mazagon-Sewri Reclamation to the Hindustan Iron and Steel Products Ltd., for a foundry and machine shop.

A 5-year lease of 164 sq. yards of land at Dockyard Road, Mazagon Estate, to the present monthly tenant for shops.

A 3-year lease of a godown (472 sq. yards) at Baroda Street, Elphinstone Estate, for storage of lubricating oils.

DEFENCE COUNSEL BACK IN COURT

Sequel To Govt. Decision To Supply Documents In "Communist" Trial

When the hearing of the trial of the three alleged communists was resumed on Wednesday by the Chief Presidency Magistrate Bombay the three defence counsels who had withdrawn their appearance, as facilities regarding copies of exhibits were not given to the accused, were present in Court and had their appearances noted

Government have made arrangements to furnish the accused with copies of exhibits tendered in the case.

Inspector B. S. Kothare, further examined by Mr. S. G. Velinker, Special Prosecutor, stated that he had known the three accused Iqbal Singh, Somnath Lahiri and Chinta Singh for some time.

Somnath was in Bombay in June 1934 and was living with Mr. K. N. Joglekar at Parel. Witness kept a watch on him but lost his tracks in 1935. But in January 1936, witness recognised him when he was rounded up in the raid.

Giving details of the items found on the persons of Somnath Lahiri and Chinta Singh. Inspector Kothare said he found Rs. 31-9-6 on Somnath and Rs. 44 on Chinta Singh.

Continuing witness stated that the accused's movements were watched by special constables and their reports showed that Somnath did associate with certain persons who were known to have communist tendencies. The accused in the case, as far as his inquiries went did not seem to have any ostensible means of livelihood.

Witness then gave details of certain documents and leaflets seized in the raid. Some of these were forwarded to the Examiner of questioned documents for the purpose of identifying the hand writing.

Cross-examination was reserved.

One of the panchas, Ilias Maneshi was examined for the prosecution. He stated that he was present when a room in Sankli Street was raided and identified Iqbal Singh and Somnath Lahiri.

Narayan Ramchandra Kambli was next tendered as the "Post Box" used by the accused. Examined by Mr. Velinker, witness stated that he was a student residing in the B.D.D. Chawls at De Lisle Road. One G. R. Birodkar, a classmate of his had requested him to receive letters addressed to the latter, as he was vacating his room. Witness received about 3 letters in the interval of 3 days which he handed over to Birodkar.

Further hearing was adjourned to Thursday.

Wedding At Muzaffarabad Hall

A large number of his friends including several prominent Congressmen in the City responded to the invitation of Sardar S. Pratap Singh and witnessed the happy marriage of his nephew, Mr. Chunilal with Miss Vimaladevi at the Muzaffarabad Hall on Wednesday evening. Though arrangements had been made for bands and other accompaniments, all festive demonstrations were cancelled at the last moment as the day was being observed as day of national mourning for the late Mrs. Kamala Nehru. The function was simple. About 500 guests included several City Fathers, Dr. Ambedkar and other Harijans.

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW ONLY

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in "The Bride Comes Home"
with ROBERT YOUNG
WILLIAM COLLIER, Sr. • DONALD MEEK
Directed by Wesley Ruggles • A Paramount Picture
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ALSO POPEYE CARTOON
Daily 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
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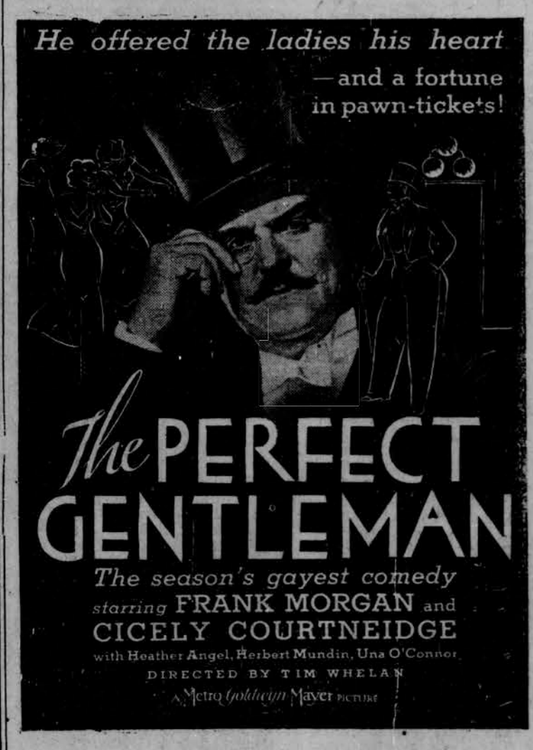
THE REGAL
Daily 3 Shows
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Last 2 Days!
He drew his weird power from Suns, Planets and Stars!
His monstrous machine captured the rays of heavenly bodies as they battled fiercely millions of years ago! Now he sought to destroy the world with them because his own world of love, crumbled about him!
Carl Laemmle presents
THE GREAT KARLOFF
and Bela LUGOSI in
The INVISIBLE RAY
NO SCIENTIST SHOULD MISS THIS PICTURE!
Free List Suspended.

Central Cinema
NEAR ALBLESS BAUG—CHARNI ROAD—
—OFF QUEEN'S ROAD—
Daily 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE RIOTOUS LAUGH HIT OF THE YEAR!

He offered the ladies his heart
—and a fortune in pawn-tickets!
The PERFECT GENTLEMAN
The season's gayest comedy
starring FRANK MORGAN and
CICELY COURTNEIDGE
with Heather Angel, Herbert Mundin, Una O'Connor
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1936

BRITISH BUSINESS INTERESTS

In his brief review of the present financial position of the country at the annual general meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Lord Brabourne observed that "this can only be considered as a most satisfactory position." The people, however, who have yet to bear heavy burdens of taxation will not share this facile optimism based on the Government of India's artificial surpluses, which have little relation to the real conditions in the country. In any case, so far as the position in the Bombay Presidency is concerned, it is hardly satisfactory even as disclosed in the local Budget. The Governor himself had to admit that "it will necesarily be a long time before the financial position can become at all easy." After making this admission it was, of course, necessary for him to reconcile it with the full restoration of salary cuts last year, when the position was worse. But his only defence was that so far as the all-India services were concerned, the restoration "was made,, not by the Government of Bombay nor by the Government of India, but by the Secretary of State.". There is an implied confession in this that the restoration itself was wrong. But it is no satisfaction to the taxpayers of the Presidency or the country that the responsibility for the injustice should be fixed on the Secretary of State. The fact remains that Government as a whole have done injustice to the people of India to satisfy the wishes of the services, predominantly non-Indian.

Economic Domination

On the eve of the new constitution it was natural enough for the Governor to refer to it. It was also necessary for him to give a gentle hint to the Chamber not to take a narrow view of its responsibilities, saying: "It will not do for each section of the community to use its influence only when its own particular interests are concerned. You cannot expect other parties to pay much attention to your demands if you follow the policy of holding aloof when their affairs are under discussion." The President of the Chamber himself said in his speech: "The representatives of European Commerce have contributed honourably and usefully to the work in the legislatures, and I am sure that in the future they will maintain these high traditions." It is easy to be self-satisfied, but the people of India have a different story to tell of the European businessmen in this country. Past history of India also tells a different story, a story of continued subordination of the economic interests of the country to those of Britain. And the recent policy of European businessmen confirms the prevalent belief among Indians that they will continue to maintain that tradition of economic as well as political domination and privilege. It may be natural for Britishers to think more of Britain than of India. But it is at least equally natural for Indians to condemn any anti-Indian policy and seek to frustrate it.

Divergence Of Interests

The divergence of the interests of Indians and Britishers in several matters came into prominence only the other day in the Budget discussion in the Legislative Assembly. In answer to a question from Mr. F. E. James as to what he would do in tariff matters which had not been done by the present Government, Mr. Satyamurti said that he would protect Indian industries by prohibiting the import of British articles. Though he put it rather bluntly, what he obviously meant was that, whenever necessary for the protection of Indian industries, he would put up a prohibitively high protective wall—as Britain herself has done before—against all foreign imports including British goods. That is only another way of describing intensive State support to Swadeshi industries. But Mr. James cried out: "After this statement, how does he expect us to walk into the lobby with him?" Now, it may be too much to expect the British business representatives to walk into the same lobby with Congressmen, though, as a matter of fact, a majority of the Assembly did so thrice on the day in question. But it is also too much for anybody to expect Indians to walk into the Ottawa Parlour.

Irony Of The Situation

Except perhaps in so far as it constitutes another effort to win Britain over, Herr Hitler's explanation of his attitude in an interview to the "Daily Mail," does not improve matters at all. His proposals look beautiful only if they are not seen in the background of unilateral denunciation of a solemn undertaking. In the context of his recent action they lose all meaning. What ground is there to trust his 'bona fides'? What ground is there even to suppose that he will not tear off again non-aggression pacts though they may, as usual, be guaranteed by some "honest broker"?

On the other side, however, the position is not so utterly confused as it was, although it is still very far from being clear. France has given in definite terms her minimum and it is also suggested that the reason why the Council of the League is meeting in London is because Mr Eden and Viscount Halifax were deeply impressed by the Franco-Belgian case. Let us hope Britain and France come to some understanding which serves the interests not only of France but also of the League, collective security and international morality. Here, however, enters a factor which lends a touch of irony to the situation. The Italian press makes "ironical comments" that "Paris and London are talking of the position of Italy as a guarantor of the Treaty of Locarno, but they pretend to forget that Italy is an accused nation, put beyond the pale." The comments are, of course, directed more at London than at Paris, but they also serve to set forth into bold relief the alternatives before France. They are two, either to accept completely and by action international obligations regardless of the identity of the aggressor or, by insisting on sanctions against Germany while trying to save Italy, to betray the hypocrisy of her pretensions as regards international morality, sanctity and honour of the pledged word and so on.

Statesmen All

It was a custom among some ancient Indian authors to sing the praise of their patron-kings as if they were demi-gods. The custom, it appears, has not altogether died out. It is still usual for certain semi-official bodies to praise to the skies every incoming or out-going Viceroy or Governor. And the Bombay Municipal Corporation too, is out to demonstrate its loyalty and courtesy both to the out-going and the in-coming Viceroy. But when the authors of the draft address to Lord Willingdon ascribe to him "statesmanship", one begins to wonder how far old custom can blunt the edge of discrimination However, the public will make due allowances and none will be deceived. Schoolboys are taught that every Governor-General from Warren-Hastings downwards was a great statesman. Why grudge that pastime of make-believe to the Bombay Municipal Corporation?

IN THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER

Utility Of Cut Motions

(By K. T. Shah).

The first day of the debate on motions for grants to the Governor-General-in-Council was disappointing in the extreme. The Assembly has very limited powers to influence the financial policy of the country through votes on these grants; and the convention seems to have been deeply established that motions for cuts in these grants may be utilised, either to refuse supplies, and thereby mark the disapproval of Government policy in particular departments; or to reduce the grant nominally in order to ventilate particular grievances under specific departments of Government. There is no attempt to take a real share in shaping the budget, or even in moulding the general financial policy by means of these votes; and to that extent, discussion must inevitably be unreal and disappointing. Neither, however, of the objectives conventionally prescribed for this debate, was served by the first motion of a cut in a grant under the Home Department. True, under the existing Constitution, the executive have power to restore any grant which the Assembly may have rejected by way of censure or disapproval of Government policy. But that is no new perception of the hidden charms of the present Constitution. Those who elect to work the Consitution, such as it is, cannot omit to utilise every device available under it to ventilate freely the public sentiment of the country on given topics. In token cuts, moreover, even that sense of futility of any gesture need not embarrass the critics of Government. The sense of a possible defeat in a division must, under the circumstances, be taken as the normal incident in the life of the Assembly, which should not impede the chief actors in the drama from performing their parts. Nor must they overlook the educative value of the debate from this privileged and public platform. After all, even if particular motions for cuts are not adopted by the Assembly,—and the Congress have no absolute majority in that House,—there is always the advantage of giving full expression to public sentiments. When, again, a vote is taken, the publication of the names of those who vote with the national representatives and those who do not, has its own utility. For purposes of informing the country, and educating it on intricate points of national policy or administration, this is an invaluable device, which no Opposition, situated as the Indian Nationalist Opposition is to-day, can afford to ignore. The Labour Amendment in the British Parliament on Government's defence proposals would not even be thought of, were the Opposition there to adopt the policy of Congress representatives in the Assembly in this respect.

"India In 1933-34"

In this view of the matter, it is regrettable that the principal Opposition Party to-day began the debate with an abortive motion on the Publicity Department of the Government of India, with special reference to its creation "India in 1933-34." The charge-sheet accused Government of evading responsibility for this their statutory obligation by a prefatory disclaimer; of making innuendoes against the altruistic motives inspiring the Harijan movement; and of making groundless charges in regard to the Bihar Relief Fund accounts. It was a matter on which an Adjournment Motion was thought of, early in the Sessions; but, for some mysterious reason, it was never moved. The Home Member, replying to the charges of Mr. Desai, was neither repentant nor apologetic; but instead, recriminatory and even aggressive. True, there was not the passion and the fury that inspired the famous offer of a loan of 4 as. to the Bombay Baronet, but that was evidence, in all eyes, of the consciousness of weakness of Government themselves. Why, then, surrender the fort before a gun was fired? Sir H. Craik made a show of forebearance for not inflicting upon the House his proofs (?) that there was such opinion entertained in some quarters, at least, to justify the writer of the Report in the observations he had indulged in. He parallelled the Government's disclaimer of responsibility, for opinions expressed in th's statutory document, by the Note on the Congress Jubilee brochures, wherein the Secretary of the Congress makes a similar reservation. But are the two things parallel at all? Do Government add similar Notes on a thousand and one publications of their

(Continued on Page 11 Col. 7)

THE WIDER WORLD

America And Oil

League Report That Came Too Late

By H. N. BRAILSFORD

The League, in its inevitably leisurely fashion, has produced an able and conclusive report on the possibility of ending Italy's aggression by stopping her supplies of oil.

The facts at last are known One has no criticism to offer, save that they come too late.

The League, if it had been in earnest, would have called for this report four months ago, when the war began, or better still at some time in the summer of last year when everyone saw it was coming.

If the British Empire had been engaged, single-handed, in an old-fashioned struggle against Italy for territory and glory, every detail of the blockading operations would have been studied at the first sign of danger, and the blockade itself would have been in operation a few hours after the formal declaration.

If any degenerate, whether Minister or Admiral, had proposed to exempt oil, he would have escaped a charge of treason only by pleading lunacy.

Until the League works for peace as resolutely as Empires work for victory, it will be of little service to mankind.

Disgusted Americans

The facts can be summed up in a few words. It seems that Italy has accumulated reserves only for three, or at the outside, three and a half months

It follows that if the League can lay an effective embargo on further purchases, the end of the war is in sight. The great rains begin in April or May and last till October, that is to say for five months. An effective embargo would forbid the Duce to reckon on a second campaigning season, and would compel him to make peace, on the League's terms, at once.

Then is an effective embargo possible? The report makes some technical recommendations —tankers owned by League members must be forbidden to sail to Italian ports: the sale of such tankers to outsiders must be prevented: benzol and alcohol must be controlled as well as oil products.

All this is fairly easy. But for an effective embargo the Report says that the United States must co-operate to the extent of limiting her exports of oil to the normal peace-time level of 1934. Failing this, an embargo would serve only to make it difficult and costly for Italy to get supplies.

It would be an obstacle, though not an instantaneous or fatal one, to the further prosecution of the war.

So we come to the main point. Will the United States stop supplies? The answer is, one fears, that the delays of this lukewarm League have ruined the chances of co-operation.

The manifest insincerity of the British and French Government disgusted Americans so thoroughly at the time of the Hoare-Laval proposals that they will not now go out of their way to help a League that showed little disposition to help itself.

It is even doubtful whether, if the League should make up its mind to act, the President will have the legal power to help it.

The history of this business is interesting. In the first stages of this affair, Americans were startled that the League proposed to act at all.

Its "stock" went up, and since public opinion was hot against Mussolini, everyone looked for ways of helping. The co-operation could only be indirect, for no one dreamed of joining the League. Neutrality, if rigidly interpreted, would serve every practical purpose. So credits and the export of arms were promptly forbidden.

Then began an agitation against "making money out of murder", which was directed chiefly against the sale of oil. The State Department did all it could. Firstly, it asked exporters voluntarily to restrict their sales to the peace-time level.

Then it used financial pressure on the ship-owners. All of them are subsidised: some of them have mortgaged their ships for credits. The Government used this leverage openly and decidedly.

Unfortunately the results were small, because Norwegian tankers —League ships—rushed in to carry the oil. That made it clear that the temporary Neutrality Act must be strengthened.

Mr. Roosevelt's views were known, but would Congress support him? Yes, it would. A postal vote was taken which showed that 80 per cent. of the members of both Houses were in favour of an embargo on oil.

A few days later came the news that M. Laval and Sir Samuel Hoare, with the consent of their Cabinets, proposed to hand over half of Abyssinia to Mussolini as a reward for his aggression. League "stock" slumped to zero.

Its friends were silenced and ashamed. Americans lost any sense of guilt they may have had: they were not impeding the work of righteousness. In fact they had behaved rather better than the League Powers.

The fact that a company in which the British Admiralty owns half the stock and the Russian State monopoly were all the while selling oil to supply Italy's bombing 'planes figured prominently in the daily Press.

Stormy Passage

The result was what one might have expected. The text of the new Neutrality Bill, when it came before Congress, was satisfactory

(Continued on Page 11 Col. 6)

Frankly Speaking

WESTERN ASIATIC ALLIANCE

The treaty of friendship and non-aggression between Afghanistan, Iraq, Iran and Turkey which has been signed at Geneva marks an international event of first class importance. This "new Western Asiatic Treaty" should, as the Istanbul correspondent of the "New York Times" says, "assure for it an incalculable influence in politics in this part of the world and for this reason far greater importance may be attached to it than usually is given to such formal declarations of friendships." The treaty initiated by Kemal Ataturk is a tribute not only to the statesmanship of the Turkish leader but also to the present status of Turkey, Iran and Afghanistan. These countries have exploded the myth of "backwardness" and proved that, given full Independence, they too can achieve a proud record of work in all spheres of national and international life. The fourth State in the Alliance is Iraq. We do hope her signature marks her desire to free herself genuinely from British imperialism.

SIR "NO INFORMATION" CRAIK.

Sir Henry Craik will most probably have no information about it, but the fact is that he completely failed to justify the order passed by the District Magistrate of Midnapore prohibiting Mr. A. Chatterjea, M. L. A. from addressing his constituency. He claimed to have made specific inquiries about the allegations but when material details about those allegations were stated in the Assembly, the Honourable the Home Member had "no information." He had no information whether Mr. Chatterjee had been in correspondence with the District Magistrate and had got permission to visit Midnapore on certain conditions which he had accepted. He had no information whether the second time Mr. Chatterjee wanted to visit Midnapore the Magistrate passed, not only a prohibitory order, but also another for his arrest which was withdrawn upon the intervention of the Bengal Government. One wonders what Sir Henry Craik's idea of "specific" inquiry is. As it is, his standardised answer lends confirmation to the statements of Messrs. Satyamurti and Moitra.

CONGRESS ON THE BRAIN.

The Bengal Administration Report for the year 1934-35 gives, as usual, considerable importance to the Congress, though, making the wish father to the thought, it says that "the Congress continued to languish." However, though languishing, the Congress is also described as "indulging in misguided efforts to secure the general release of all detenus and excite sympathy on their behalf irrespective of the merits or demerits of individuals and cheerfully oblivious of the public danger involved by the proposal to flood the province with potential anarchists." The Congress is certainly and rightly working for the release of all detenus as it adheres to the principle, recognised by the world, that a person must be presumed to be innocent until he is proved to be guilty by a competent court of law, though Government in India not seldom follow the contrary principle, assume that certain men are potential anarchists and then treat them as if they were actually so.

A NECESSARY INQUIRY

Our Hyderabad Correspondent understands that Sir Otto Neimeyer has urged the Government of India to allow him to conduct an inquiry into the finances of States as his general financial inquiry in connection with the new constitution will not be complete unles the States are included in it. The request is quite natural, and a general survey of the States' finances is but a corollary to their willingness to join the proposed Federation. It is of course understood that the survey should go no further than is necessary for the settlement of essential questions about financial adjustments as between the States and British India. Nor is there any valid reason why the States should object to any such inquiry. As for the States' people, we do not think that they will at all oppose the idea.

MAHATMA'S MESSAGE.

The message sent by Mahatma Gandhi to the students of the Gurukul, on their Convocation Day, deserves to be pondered over by all our youths. Purity and service ought to be the watchwords of India's young men and women, according to Mahatmaji, and this message tersely sums up his own philosophy,—a philosophy which he has translated into his own life. It will be remembered that the Gurukul was founded by Swami Shraddhanand, who himself was also the embodiment of those virtues. The graduates of Gurukul have thus great traditions to uphold. The Gurukul is doing yeomen's service in the cause of national education and thoroughly deserves the support of the public. We hope, therefore, Mahatmaji's appeal in this connection will meet with prompt and generous response.

Municipal Urdu Girls' Schools

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It appears that, consequent upon the report made by the Lady Superintendent of Municipal Urdu Girls' Schools against some lady teachers, the Schools Committee imposed fines on them as an exemplary punishment. From what I have been given to understand, no proper inquiry was made by the Schools Committee into the merits of each case. It also appears that the lady teachers concerned have already made a representation of "their side of the case" to the Mayor, Mr. K. F. Nariman, in which mention has been made of the autocratic behaviour of the Lady Superintendent.

I am in possession of sufficient material and hence I am able to say that the grievances of the parties concerned are quite genuine.

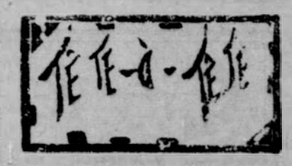
As an instance can be cited the case of one lady teacher (who was residing at Two Tanks) from the Two Tanks School to a school at Mahim. The poor victim to such whims would have to leave home every morning at least an hour before the time she is required to be present in the school.

May I ask the members of the Municipal Schools Committee to convene a special meeting and consider this question thoroughly?

—Yours, etc.,

M. K. TARAPORE.

Parsee Colony, Dadar.



The Bombay Corporation's proposed address reminds Lord Willingdon that he served his "apprenticeship" in the Bombay Presidency"

And it is quite correct too. In Australia it was altogether a different kind of Governorship.

* * * *

Sir Henry Craik referred, in the Assembly, to the banning of Miss Mayo's book as one instance of Government meeting the wishes of the people in any first class issue.

But Mr. Jinnah would not be satisfied and rubbed it into him deeper by declaring "That shows you have got no sense of proportion."

That was too bad. In fact it betrayed that self-same failing in Mr. Jinnah himself. Did he expect Sir Henry and his colleagues to meet the wishes of the people in any first class issue by banning, say, Gold Exports, Europeans in I.C.S., I.M.S., and the Indian Army, the Cr. L.A.A. and Ordinances?

* * * *

It is reported that the Railway Board propcses to effect further retrenchment in the staff of all Railways.

To fill more room at the top?

* * * *

Sir John Abercrombie, retiring President of the Bombay (i.e. Europe-in-Bombay) Chamber of Commerce, hopes that representatives of European commerce in the 'reformed' legislatures would maintain their "high traditions."

He need have no anxiety on that point. The New Constitution statutorily provides for the maintenance of high—and profitable—traditions.

* * * *

Congress leaders were not allowed to enter the guest rooms of the Drigh Road aerodrome to receive Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

But surely they can't and they must'nt complain. Is it not more than enough that they have the entry to His Majesty's Guest Houses themselves?

* * * *

"Hitler Denies Aggression"
—Headline.

The military occupation of the Rhineland is at least more defensive than the defensive invasion of Abyssinia by Italy.

* * * *

France wishes, says a Paris message, to count on the wholehearted support of the guarantor States even if it means going as far as military measures.

We hope the Negus does not send Flandin and Sarraut a telegram of sympathy reminding them incidentally that France is one of the guarantors of Abyssinian independence etc.

* * * *

The "Echo de Paris" finds Mr. Eden's speech far from satisfactory.

But it is correspondingly near to Britain.

* * * *

The "Petit Parisian" refers to the apparent differences between the French and the British attitudes towards the German proposals.

One having its face, the other its back, towards the proposals, the difference, naturally, cannot escape observation.

* * * *

"LONDON, March 10

It is cofirmed that the third bombing occurred at Quoram on March 6 and it will probably evoke another British protest."
—Reuter.

Hooh how extraordinarily and thrillingly terrible!

* * * *

Mr. Churchill has urged the British Government to create a Skeleton Ministry of Munitions.

And of course, the terrible Mr. Churchill is the fittest person for the role of its Skeleton Minister.

* * * *

Baron Hirota having yielded graciously to the Army, 500 Japanese army officers have gracefully offered to resign "pleading responsibility for recently attempting the 'Coup d'etat'."

That makes the parties quit. And now they can together proceed to—where?

* * * *

'The next time you are late you must bring an excuse', announced the teacher.

'Who from?' asked Tommy.

'Your father'.

'He ain't no good at excuses,' said Tommy. Mother finds him out every time!'

Symbol Of Service & Sacrifice

(Continued From Page 1)

horted men and women to follow her noble example for the liberation of the country.

Among those present included, besides Congress President and other Congress leaders, Sir T. B. Sapru, the Hon. Chief Justice, many distinguished officials and non-officials.

It is said that to-day's funeral procession was the biggest since the death of Motilal Nehru and there had not been such a crowd, even when Gokhale's and Tilak's ashes were brought to Allahabad. It is estimated that 50,000 participated in to-day's procession. Many schools and colleges closed early and the city observed hartal.

Pt. Malaviya At Anand Bhawan

ALLAHABAD: March 11.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, who arrived at Allahabad to meet Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, went to "Anand Bhawan" and saw Pandit Jawaharlal.—United Press.

IRREPARABLE LOSS TO COUNTRY

Bombay Women's Tribute To Kamala Nehru

The late Mrs. Kamala Nehru was compared to the Rajput heroines and Sita and Savitri by the speakers at a mammoth meeting of the women in Bombay, held at Madhavabaug on Wednesday afternoon in response to the appeal of Babu Rajendra Prasad, the President of the Indian National Congress.

The meeting was organised under the auspices of several Women's organisations in the City. Lady Chunilal Mehta was in the chair.

DIED FOR FREEDOM.

Miss Kurshed Kazi proposing Lady Mehta to the chair said that Mrs. Kamala Nehru had sacrificed her life in the cause of Indian Freedom. Though she was dead to-day, her spirit would live with Indians for ever and would be the guiding spirit of India's aspirations.

Mrs. Mulji Dayal seconded the proposition.

Lady Chunilal Mehta in the course of her speech said that Kamala Nehru had been greatly responsible for bringing about an awakening among the women of India as to their duty towards their country. She was an inspiration to the great patriot, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru in his political activities, besides herself taking an active part in country's work.

IRREPARABLE LOSS.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi moved the following resolution:—

"This Public meeting of the women in Bombay held on 11th March 1936, at Madhav Baug puts on record its deep feeling of sorrow at the untimely death of Sreemathi Kamala Nehru, who typified the real womanhood of India in her courage and devotion to the great ideals of silent service and sacrifice for the good of the motherland.

"This meeting tenders its deepest sympathy to Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and other members of the family and shares with them this irreparable loss to the nation."

In the course of her speech Mrs. Munshi said that Mrs. Kamala Nehru was a simple, unassuming, unselfish, and hospitable personality. In spite of her being amidst riches and luxury, she sacrificed everything in the cause of the country. Though several calamities befell the family, she was always cheerful and was engrossed in the work for the country. Through her work she had endeared herself to the whole nation and the spontaneous expression of sorrow throughout the country was enough indication to show in what esteem she was held.

Mrs. Temina Joshi seconding the resolution said that Kamala Nehru was the wife of very great patriot and though it had been a practice for women to shine in reflected glory, it was not the case with Kamala Nehru. She became great through her own work and endeared herself to the people through her sacrifices and not because she was the wife of a great patriot.

SILENT WORKER.

Mrs. Kantaben Khandvala said Kamala Nehru had endeared herself to the Indian people not through platform speeches but through her silent work in the cause of the Country's freedom.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale said that though Mrs. Nehru was no graduate of any University, was one of the best educated ladies in India. She was a great strength to her husband in his work. Mere passing of condolence resolutions would not in any way satisfy the soul of Kamala Nehru and the only way of praying for the peace of the departed soul would be to help Jawaharlal Nehru in his great undertaking, as President of the Congress.

Mrs. Senjit supported the resolution. The resolution was carried all standing.

Mrs. Jaishri Raiji moved that the President be authorised to send a copy of the resolution to Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and other members of the family. In the course of her speech Mrs. Raiji said that the death of Kamala Nehru, coming as it did, immediately after his election to the Presidentship of the Congress, must be a great blow to Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru. The speaker appealed to the women of Bombay to undertake to work in the cause of freedom and thus lessen the heavy burden on Pt. Nehru.

Mrs. Motivala seconded the resolution.

DUTY FIRST.

Mrs. G. V. Deshmukh said that to tell the people about the history of "Nehrus" would be like telling them about the sun. While she was still, suffering Kamala Nehru, told her husband to return to India and do his duty towards the country as President of the Congress as that was more important than her health. That was Kamala Nehru.

Mrs. Shantaben Vengserker said that Indians should be grateful for having personalities like Kamala Nehru amidst them fighting for country's freedom.

The resolution was passed.

After a vote of thanks to the chair, the meeting dispersed.

UPHELD NEHRUS' TRADITION

Bombay Mayor's Tribute To Kamala Nehru

"She had, through her work, service and sacrifice in the cause of the country preserved the tradition and good name of that great family—the Nehrus. Her regard for her husband and love for her country have stood out unique in her life and should be followed by Indian Womenhood."

So said Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mayor of Bombay, presiding over the Mourning Day of Mrs. Kamala Nehru day meeting held at the Congress House on Wednesday evening.

Before the proceedings commenced, Mr. Mambhai Shet sang a song specially composed for the occasion.

Mr. S. K. Patil, General Secretary of the B.P.C.C. proposing Mr. Nariman to the chair said immediately after the news of the sad death of Mrs. Nehru was received in Bombay, people spontaneously observed hartal. That was because of the high esteem in which the Nehrus are held by the people of the country. Bombay responded very well on the second day, when the B.P.C.C. organised a meeting. Then to-day was the third time, when the whole of the city had joined in the All-India Mourning Day in response to the appeal of the Congress President. It was a coincidence that Pandit Jawaharlal was entering Allahbad on the All India Mourning Day. The Pandit had been facing and calmly bearing calamities after calamities in his family. Such calamities had increased the love of the people towards the Nehrus and towards Jawaharlal particularly, as the idol of Indian Nation.

MAYOR'S TRIBUTE.

Mr. K. F. Nariman in the course of his speech said that the whole country prayed for Kamala Nehru's early recoupment and return to India, when she left the shores of India in search of health. But that was not to be. Mrs. Nehru had given her life as a sacrifice at the altar of Indian freedom. Six years ago when she was in Bombay, she was examined by specialists who declared that she was not in a fit state to continue her activities. They suggested that she should take rest, but Mrs. Nehru refused to accept the suggestion, pointing out that while her husband was working, she would also do so. When the speaker was at Allahabad recently, she was suffering from fever, but still she was taking very great interest in the Congress work.

Continuing Mr. Nariman said that she had really and truly upheld the great tradition of the great family through her work and sacrifice in the cause of Indian Freedom. She ought to be the beacon light in the path of Indian freedom, and an example for all Indian women to follow.

Mr. Nagindas Master said that Mrs. Nehru was the brave wife of one of India's greatest patriots, and when almost all the leaders were inside jails, she gave a lead to the country which had a spontaneous response. To Indian women, who till recently were away from political movements, she set a good example. Though Kamala Nehru was dead, her spirit would ever be watching the progress of India towards freedom. She was an inspiration to many while alive, and she would be an inspiration to all lovers of freedom, now that she is dead.

MOURNED BY ALL.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas said that firstly Mrs. Nehru, belonged to the Nehru family, which had done so much for the people of India, secondly she was the wife of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who occupied a very respectable place in the heart of every Indian today, and thirdly, she herself was a very great patriot and worker. These three reasons were responsible for the great sorrow and national mourning in the country. All Indians to-day had begun to feel that it was their duty to feel one way or the other, in whatever happened in the Nehru family. They had endeared themselves to the whole nation. Hence it was that every Indian felt to-day that somebody from his own family had been dead.

Prof. Swaminarayan from Ahmedabad compared Mrs. Nehru to Sita, who followed her husband to the forest. While Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was in Europe, Mrs. Kamala Nehru, on receipt of the news that her husband had been unanimously elected the President of the Congress, requested him to go to India and do his duty towards the country as the latter was more important than her health. Her name would ever be an household name in India.

Mr. Purushottam Tricumdas said that Mrs. Kamala Nehru was one of India's great workers. If the people themselves were feeling intensely about her death, one could just imagine what should be the feeling of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. He thought that the only way to commemorate her memory would for many an Indian woman to follow her example and work for the country's freedom.

PRAYER AND SILENCE.

Mr. Hanumantharao Kaujalgi from Karnatak said that though Kamala Nehru was dead, her spirit had accompanied the ashes to India. The spirit would be keenly watching the Indian struggle for freedom and the co-operation which the people would be extending in his task as the President of the Congress. The speaker suggested that if the people were really anxious for the peace of Kamala Nehru's soul, then they should all extend a helping hand to Pandit Jawaharlal in his great task, which was really a very heavy one.

Mr. Ganpatshanker then, lead a prayer, and the meeting dispersed after observing two minutes silence.

JUST LIKE HAMLET

Jayakar's Pen-Picture Of Indian Students Thirty Years Ago

A pen-picture of the Indian student of thirty years ago was drawn by Mr. M. R. Jayakar on Wednesday evening when he gave his impressions as a teacher, at the Secondary Training College, Bombay.

Principal H. Hamill presided.

Mr. Jayakar said at the outset that he would deal with the type of student one came across, the student who would become a citizen and not the product of the instructions when he took his first class in B.A.

"The student as the future citizen" should be the problem which the teacher should always have before his mind.

One of the outstanding qualities of the Indian student was his infinite reverence. In modern days, it was said, that this quality was fast vanishing. But in the lecturer's days, there was too much of it.

"If that capacity for reverence has diminished," continued Mr. Jayakar, "this admixture of reverence and criticism is welcome indeed."

COLOSSAL MEMORY.

Another peculiar characteristic was the average student's colossal memory. Recitations were faultlessly got up. In fact, as it had been said, what the student did not understand, he would learn by rote.

Mr. Jayakar dwelt at length on the "clumsy way" in which the languages were taught, and pointed out the needlessly difficult and circumlocutory expressions used. These drove the student to learn by rote.

And when the curriculam was sought to be altered, the Education Department was very watchful, and it took nearly four months to convince it that the "Bhagavad Gita" was purely a religious book and was in no way seditious.

JUST LIKE HAMLET.

To get things easily done the Indian student never knew. Like Hamlet, he would think and think the pros and cons of things but would never act.

In Indian social surroundings, one serious defect was that the young man was never called upon to act.

It was quite futile to cram knowledge into the mind, when it was not ready to assimilate it.

The physical process of digestion was well-known but it was surprising that it was not applied to the mental process also.

Mr. Jayakar, concluding, appealed to the teachers to create spirit of self-respect and admiration for one's own country.

There was perhaps greater freedom for the teacher in England, but that was because it was a self-governing country. With the growth of self-government in India, there would not be much interference with his liberty.

The speaker then dwelt on the nobility of the profession of a teacher.

EARL BEATTY.

EARL BEATTY DEAD

Admiral Of The Fleet Passes Away At 65

LONDON March 11

The death has occurred of Admiral Beatty.

The morning papers devote columns to tributes to Admiral Beatty, and to sketches of his career. His death causes a By-Election at Peckham where Admiral Beatty's son, Viscount rodale who succeeds to the peerage, had a majority of 772 votes at the last General Election.—Reuter.

Admiral Beatty was born in 1871 and at the age of thirteen entered the training ship Britannia as a Naval Cadet. Subsequently he served with the Naval Brigade in Egypt and Sudan with distinction. He saw service in China during the Boxer Rebellion.

In 1911, as a rear-admiral, he became naval secretary to the first lord of the Admiralty, then Mr. Winston Churchill, and, on completing two years in that office, in 1913 he was appointed to command the Battle Cruiser Squadron.

Very soon after the outbreak of the World War in August 1914, his naval force made a raid into the Heligoland and sank three cruisers and one destroyer without loss.

In the battle of Jutland on May 30, 1916, the battle cruiser fleet under Rear-Admiral Beatty was heavily engaged in a running fight with the German scouting force under von Hipper. In December 1916, on Admiral Jellicoe being appointed first sea lord, Rear-Admiral Beatty became Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Fleet. In this capacity he received the surrender of the greater part of the German navy after the Peace of Versailles.

AFTER THE WAR

From 1919 to 1927 he served with marked distinction and ability as first sea lord.

He received many decorations for distinguished service and was raised to Peerage in 1919.

GERMAN NAVY'S SYMPATHY FOR BEATTY

BERLIN, March 11.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Fleet, Admiral Raeder, has instructed the German Attache at London to express his sympathy and that of the whole German Navy at the death of Earl Beatty.—Reuter.

WELL-KNOWN PUBLISHER PASSES AWAY

George A. Macmillan Dies In London

Death took place of Mr. George A. Macmillan, one of the senior members of the publishing house of Macmillan & Co., Ltd., London.

Born in 1855, Mr. Macmillan was the second son of Alexander Macmillan, one of the two founders of the business.

The late Mr. George Macmillan was one of the founders of the Hellenic Society, and was actively interested, among other things, in the British School at Athens, the Royal College of Music, the Gordon Boys' Home, and the Brompton Hospital for Consumption.

IN OTHER CENTRES

Glowing tributes were paid to the memory of Mrs. Kamala Nehru at public meetings at Poona, Nagpur, Calcutta and other places. Poona observed complete hartal.

FRENCH THREAT TO LEAGUE

(Continued From Page 1)

and members of the Cabinet to hear the same arguments.

It is learned that the minimum which France will accept is that Germany sign a convention guaranteed by Britain and Italy, whereby Germany will undertake not to construct fortifications in the Rhineland Zone.

France is expected to invoke the League resolution of April 4, 1935, condemning unilateral repudiation of undertakings, and providing for economic and financial sanctions.

France wishes to count on the whole-hearted support of the guarantor States, even if it means going as far as military measures.—Reuter.

LEAGUE COUNCIL TO MEET IN LONDON

PARIS March 10

There were dramatic developments in the evening when, after a second meeting of the Locarno Powers, it was announced that the League Council would meet in London on Saturday after a meeting of the Locarno signatories in London on Thursday.

Mr. Eden and Lord Halifax will fly to London to-morrow to discuss further matters with the British Government.—Reuter.

ITALY DOES NOT DEFINE HER ATTITUDE

ROME March 10

While Italy is participating in the Paris discussions on Germany's violation of the Locarno Treaty, no clear statement of her attitude has yet been officially published, but her position is the subject of ironical comment in the press.

"Stampa" for example says Paris and London are talking of the position of Italy as a guarantor of the Treaty of Locarno, but they pretend to forget that Italy is an accused nation, put beyond the pale.—Reuter.

NO INTENTION OF ATTACKING FRANCE

LONDON: March 11.

The Fuhrer explained his attitude in an important interview with Mr. Ward Price, at Munich, which is given prominence in "The Daily Mail."

He stated that his proposal of non-aggression pacts with border States was meant to be universal and applied equally to Czechoslovakia and Austria. The pacts could be more efficiently negotiated by direct dealings between the Governments concerned.

The pacts between Germany, on one side and France, Belgium and perhaps, Holland on the other, should be a matter for the Governments of those countries, and the two Powers, Britain and Italy, which should be invited to sign as sureties.

It might perhaps, be desirable that the Powers which guaranteed the pacts should first discuss the matter of the future guarantors.

Similarly non-aggression pacts could directly be negotiated with other border States.

Germany, however, would be only too glad if some other Power, for example, Britain, would come forward as an honest broker with a practical proposition for the solution of these matters.

Justifies Step Taken

The German Government could do nothing more to alter the existing situation. There was no reason to fix a time-limit for their proposals, but if the proposals were again rejected or simply ignored, the German Government would not importune Europe with further overtures.

Hitler disclaimed any intention of aggressive action against France, but in view of the Franco-Soviet military alliance which was contrary to the spirit and letter of the Locarno Pact, a densely-populated and economically valuable border-zone of the Reich could not be left defenceless.

He urged that a demilitarised zone on a reciprocal basis was the best solution. Hitler concluded that had he begun by making his proposals coupled with a demand for the restoration of the sovereign rights of the demilitarised zone, they probably would have been approved by the world, but he did not believe they would have ever reached the conference table. A British and French statesman who found his country in so tragic condition as he found his, would certainly have acted in the same way.

The German proposals if accepted would render a great service to Europe and the cause of peace.

Fifty-two candidates have filed their nomination-papers, for 26 seats in the forthcoming Nadiad Municipal elections.

Churchill Sees Dark Days Ahead For Nazis

GERMANY MUST CHOOSE BETWEEN INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL CATASTROPHE

LONDON, March 10.

A terrible dilemma lies ahead of Germany, declared Mr. Churchill dealing with German rearmament on the continuation of the defence debate in the House of Commons to-day. He said that since Herr Hitler's advent Germany had spent about 1,500 million sterling on warlike preparations. Money had been raised by internal borrowing, and her finances had been mortgaged for years while several millions of unemployed thereby found employment.

Bankruptcy Ahead

"If Germany continues," said Mr. Churchill, "there is bankruptcy. If she stops there is tremendous unemployment. The German Government at no distant date will have to choose between internal and external catastrophe. Can we doubt what course the man at the head of Germany is likely to choose?

Mr. Churchill expressed the opinion that the White Paper proposals were inadequate, and contrasted Germany's industrial preparedness with Britain's. He urged Government to create a skeleton Ministry of Munitions. He said that the statement in the White Paper that it was impossible simultaneously to recondition the regular and the territorial armies proved that industry was not organised to meet the situation.

He contended that Germany is still outstripping Britain in the Air, and urged the provision of large and effective destroyers' flotilla to combat the submarine menace. He concluded:—"We are not defenceless now the navy is usurpassed, and if the right measures are taken we may surround ourselves of other equally sure protection."

Lloyd George Believes Hitler

Mr. Lloyd George agreed with Mr. Churchill, about the vital importance of destroyers, but disagreed with Mr. Churchill's estimate of Germany's power. He pointed out that in contrast with 1914, Germany was now without allies, and said Germany would not commit a folly in opposing all those forces comprised in collective security. Therefore when they offer twenty-five years' non-aggression I believe them.

What Collective Security Costs

After the rejection of the Labour Amendment to the White Paper, Mr. Neville Chamberlain winding up made a statement on to-day's events in Paris, confirming that the Locarno Powers and the League Council would meet in London. He added that the Committee of Thirteen which was to have met at Geneva on March 11 would be postponed to next week.

Mr. Chamberlain said, the events of the week-end confirmed the statements in the White Paper that the situation was unstatic and periodical changes in the proposals must be necessary.

Rebutting the suggestions that the Government had paid only lip service to collective security he said, "it has cost us £7,000,000 hitherto. We are still paying at the rate of £500,000 monthly." Mr. Chamberlain concluded, if the House decided that the Government's proposals were necessary for the safety and fulfilment of Covenant obligations, there was no question that the country would be able to find the cost.—Reuter.

DEFENCE WHITE PAPER APPROVED

LONDON: March 11.

The House of Commons has approved of the Government's White Paper on Defence by 371 votes to 153, after rejecting by 378 votes to 155 a hostile Labour amendment.—Reuter.

Martial Law To Be Continued In Japan

TOKIO, March 11.

Martial Law will probably be continued to be enforced here until March 31, possibly with a view to assisting the authorities in rounding up civilians implicated in the recent mutiny. Hitherto 150 civilians have been arrested, otherwise there is no interference in the normal activities of the capital.—Reuter.

HEAVIEST BOMBING OF THE WAR

Twelve Planes Bombard Capital Of Gojjam Killing 50 Civilians

ADDIS ABABA, March 11.

It is reliably reported that Debramarkos, the Capitol of Gojjam Province received one of the most intense bombardments in the war. Twelve planes relentlessly bombed the town wrecking it and killing 50 and wounding 85 non-combatants.—Reuter's Special.

NORWAY'S FRESH ATTEMPT?

Considering Question Of Retirement Of 5½ Per Cent Bonds

(Special Cable.)

NEW YORK, Mar. 11.

Following the successful refundment of her Dollar Bonds, Norway is reported to be considering the retirement of her 5-1/2 per cent bonds of which about 29 million dollars are outstanding.

Condolence For Gondal Maharani

(From Our Correspondent).

DHORAJI, March 11.

The news of death of Maharani Shree Nandkunvarba Sahiba of Gondal at Bombay spread like lightning in Dhoraji. A condolence meeting was held at Durbargadh. Representatives of nearly fifteen hundred farmer families of Dhoraji gathered in the huge meeting under the presidentship of Mr. Jivraj Vala and passed a resolution of condolence and are observing complete voluntary hartal.

Hauptmann's Execution Fixed For April 3

Trenton (New Jersey), March 11.

It is unofficially indicated that Bruno Hauptmann's execution has been fixed for April 3rd.—Reuter.

EARL OF DARTMOUTH DEAD

LONDON, March 11.

The death has occurred of the Earl of Dartmouth.—Reuter.

CERTIFICATES TO ATTRACT SILVER

New Bill Introduced In U. S. Senate

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, March 11.

Senator Thomas has introduced a Bill providing for the retirement of all outstanding U. S. A. Notes through the issuance of an equal amount of Silver Certificates.

Silver thus purchased will not constitute part of the purchases under the present Act.

THE DEFINITE OBJECT

of our escorted tours round the World is to make friends of our clients and demonstrate the efficiency of the American Express Travel System.

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3 Rinse thoroughly in clean water—and that's all.
With Lux you can wash your fine fabrics in any odd five minutes you have during the day. No need to wait for hot water, no elaborate preparation. Lux dissolves *instantly* in cold water, making a rich foamy lather which washes perfectly the daintiest underthings, the most delicate silks and artificial silks. Because Lux contains no harmful chemicals it is perfectly safe, and keeps hands smooth and soft. Wise women know the value of daily washing of intimate garments with Lux, to avoid the discomfort of perspiration.
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* * *
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Genuine Pro-phy-lac-tic Perma-Grip Tooth Brushes are always sold in the yellow box with the hyphenated name Pro-phy-lac-tic. Look for these signs of identification to be sure of the one and only genuine Pro-phy-lac-tic.
K61

Plea For Defence Committee Rejected

C.-In-C. Asserts Responsibility For Army Rests With The Executive

NEW DELHI, March 11.

In the Council of State to-day when Raja Ghaznafar Ali's Bill relating to the Durgah of Khwaja Saheb (Ajmer) was taken up Mr. Hosain Imam objected to its consideration on the ground that the mover had not obtained the previous sanction of the Governor-General.

Raja Ghaznafar Ali pleaded that the Legislative Department had informed him in writing that previous sanction of the Governor-General was not necessary.

None spoke for the Government.

The President upheld Mr. Hosain Imam's objection and advised the mover to withdraw the Bill.

Raja Ghaznafar Ali withdrew the Bill, promising to introduce a fresh bill after obtaining sanction.

MUSLIMS IN SERVICES.

Mr. Hosain Imam then moved a resolution urging the Government to consider the question of Indianising the public services under the Government of India in relation to the questions of Muslim representation and the reduction of pay of future entrants.

GOVT.'S ASSURANCE.

Mr. Hallett, Home Secretary replying said that the resolution was vague and indefinite. As for Muslim representation, Mr. Hallett quoted the view of the Auditor-General who had held that Muslims found the Accounts Service uncongenial. However, Government was doing its best to do justice to all communities in the services.

Mr. Hosain Imam withdrew the resolution in view of this assurance.

STANDING COMMITTEE FOR DEFENCE.

Mr. P. N. Sapru urged the Government to constitute a Joint Standing Committee on which both the Houses would be adequately represented through elected representatives for consultation and advice on the problems connected with the Defence of India. He explained that the resolution, if given effect to would only apply to conditions before Federation, for after Federation, the Army would become the sole charge of the Governor-General unlike now, when three Indian and three British Members' advice was taken. He quoted the view of the Simon Commission in support of the resolution which he pressed with a view to evolve instructed legislative opinion on defence matters on which they were now ignorant.

Mr. Kalikar said that Government in its own interests should accept the resolution which was modest.

Mr. Ramsarandas begged of the Commander-in-Chief to accept the motion to appoint a committee whose opinion could be consulted at least in regard to those matters which the Government thought would be useful to consult.

MAKE A GESTURE.

Mr. Hosain Imam advised the Government to make a gesture to non-official India that the army had nothing to hide.

Mr. Ghaznafar Ali strongly supporting the motion asked the Government to specify items on which they would be prepared to consult instead of saying this modest request exceeded Government's undertaking in September last. "Make the army a more popular subject among Indians"

The Commander-in-Chief, Sir Robert Cassels, opposed the resolution.

Sir Robert Cassels agreed that Mr. Sapru's resolution was not so wide as the one that was discussed in the Assembly when Mr. Tottenham gave answer on behalf of the Government. But how could those who admitted that they were ignorant of Army matters and must learn about them presume to advise the Government? It was for the members of the Council to set to work to learn and then claim that they were in a position to advise. Was it really the fault of the Government that the members of the Legislature were ignorant?

(Cries: Yes, certainly absolutely).

Sir Robert Cassels: Have Government not done a great deal during the last few years to give the Legislatures information on every subject connected with defence? (No, No.) And can they truthfully say that they made use of most of the opportunities? (Yes Yes). When after the publication of the Capitation Tribunals report, members wanted to study certain documents connected with it, we offered to place those documents at their disposal on certain dates. But only two Members turned up to study the documents. One other has since seen the documents. Proceeding Sir Robert Cassels reminded the House how on the Shea, Skeen and Indian Military College Committees the Legislature was represented. The pamphlet entitled "some facts and figures about Indian Defence" was published giving full information. Government had been also trying to establish closer relations with the press with the idea of giving greater publicity to defence problems. In concluding Sir Robert Cassels said that the Army could not be mastered in a day. It required a long and careful study and a lot of hard work. Were not Government wise, therefore, in hesitating to appoint a Committee which might only be a further vehicle for uninformed criticism? The responsibility of armed forces rested on the Executive. There could be no question of their ever placing themselves in a position in which the Executive Government would be called upon automatically to consult the Standing Committee of the Legislature before taking such action as it might consider necessary in public interest. It must remain for the Executive alone and without challenge to decide whether consultation with the Legislature in any particular case was either necessary or feasible. Government would, of course, continue the 'ad-hoc' Committees containing members of the Legislatures whenever they considered that their advice on any particular matter would be of material assistance.

The speeches of non-officials that followed expressed indignation at the tone and temper of Sir Robert Cassels' reply.

SETHNA'S RETORT.

Sir Phiroze Sethna asked "How can you expect us to swim unless we are taken into the water?" It is in order to qualify ourselves to be able to offer useful criticisms that we wanted a Committee for the limited purpose of advising on those subjects on which it was consulted. But Sir Robert Cassels' reply was most unconvincing and most unsatisfactory. "We are on the one hand charged with being arm-chair critics and on the other prevented from learning army matters."

As for the Capital tribunals documents, if more members did not avail themselves of the opportunity to study them it was because of the restrictions placed in the way. Sir Robert Cassels had stated that Government did not hide anything.

Sir Phiroze Sethna asked why the report of the Rawlinson Committee was not made public, a fact which was revealed by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Sir Muhammad Shafi before the Defence Committee of the Round Table Conference, of which the speaker was a member.

Mr. Mehrotra and Lala Jagdish Prasad spoke in similar terms, the latter describing Sir Robert Cassels' speech as showing the "mailed fist and iron heel' policy of the new Commander-in-Chief.

Sir Akbar Khan said that interference of politicians in army matters would affect the discipline

LEGISLATORS WOULD REVOLT.

Mr. Sapru described Sir Robert Cassels as die-hardish speech which would have repercussions throughout the country. So long as legislators were treated as untouchables in Army matters, they would have to revolt against the Defence Department and could not be responsible to the Government. "Government would not even accept the Simon Commission's recommendations for a Committee. When the British politicians could advise the British Government on army matters why not Indian politicians on Indian army matters, not on technical questions but on broad issues like defence expenditure, stores purchase and despatch of troops. After all it was only an Advisory Committee and there was overriding power with the Commander-in-Chief. Yet the modest request was rejected. "We are human beings. If you don't trust us and think we will not play the game and we will not be loyal, how do you expect us to trust you and be responsible towards you."

The President asked if Sir Robert Cassels wished to reply.

Sir Robert Cassels said that he had nothing more to say.

Mr. Ramsarandas remarked: What a pity?

The resolution was pressed into division and rejected by 27 votes to 19.

INDIANS TO LEAD DELEGATIONS.

Mr. Mehrotra urged that all Indian delegations to international conferences should be led by Indians. He complained that non-Indian leaders did not correctly represent India's views.

Sir Jagdish Prasad pointed out the practice of appointing Indians as leaders had been increasingly followed since 1929, and instanced the case of Sir Atul Chatterjee at Ottawa Delegation and international labour conferences. Delegates, whether Indian or European could express the views only of the Government of India, which, at present, was under superintendence and control of the Secretary of State. There were many conferences held of technical nature in which it would not be in the interests of India to send Indians not familiar with those subjects.

The resolution was withdrawn.

Mr. Kalikkar's resolution urging immediate steps to stop indiscriminate slaughter of milch cattle was also withdrawn.

The Council adjourned till Friday.—A. P.

When Sarat Bose Was "Danger To Public Peace"!

He Was Interned Because He Was Connected With Terrorist Movement, Says Craik

NEW DELHI, March 11.

Voting on demands continued in the Assembly to-day.

Mr. Sri Prakash enquired of the Home Member about the imprisonment of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose under Regulation III of 1818.

In reply to the question of Mr. Sri Prakash the Home Member said:—

"Mr. Bose has been released He was in jail custody for one year, two months and nineteen days and detained at his own residence near Kurseong for two years, three months and three days. Mr. Bose was placed under detention because of his connection with terrorist movement and the Government stated over and over again that he was a dangerous man connected with terrorism and his being out of prison would involve danger to public peace His case was, however, examined carefully from time to time and as soon as the Government of Bengal and the Government of India were satisfied that the terrorist situation improved sufficiently to justify his release, orders sanctioning his release were issued. The payment of allowances out of public funds to Mr. Bose was in accordance with the specific provision of Regulation III."

Mr. Sri Prakash asked: Was Mr. Bose interned because of his own connection with the terrorist movement or because of the terrorist situation outside?

Sir Henry Craik: His own connection.

Mr. Lakshmikant Moitra: In view of the improved situation will the Government release other State prisoners also?

Sir Henry: It depends on their individual cases which are being examined from time to time.

Mr. Sri Prakash: How many lives were saved by his timely arrest and how many lives are now in danger due to his release? (Laughter).

No answer was given to the question.—United Press.

POLICY BEHIND GOVT. ADVTS.

Gadgil Asks Why "Chronicle" Was Not In List

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, March 11.

In the Assembly this morning Dr. Thein Maung asked whether important papers some of them being the only Indian-owned newspapers in their respective provinces, were not being given advertisements by the Public Services Commission and whether the Commission would insert their advertisements in all important Indian-owned newspapers. It was also asked whether in some provinces only Anglo-Indian newspapers had been selected for advertisements.

"The Home Member replying said "to ensure that vacancies recruited on All-India basis are made known to candidates belonging to the minority communities, a list of newspapers, in which such vacancies should be advertised, has been drawn up. The Commission also sends advertisements at times to newspapers published in other places, besides those mentioned in the list."

The Home Member added that if the list were extended as suggested by the member, the cost would be considerably increased. Newspapers included in the list were such which educated young men of all communities who desired to enter services recruited on All-India basis might read, and no serious complaints were received from would-be-applicants that they failed to see advertisements. The number of applications indicated that advertisements received adequate publicity among the candidates of all communities.

Mr. N. V. Gadgil asked whether the Government were aware that the "Bombay Chronicle," the only Indian-owned English Daily in Bombay City was not getting advertisements.

The Home Member replied that the "Bombay Chronicle" was not in the list, but the Commission sent advertisements at times to other newspapers.

Sirdar Santsingh asked whether it was not a fact that advertisements were given only for patronage and not for publicity.

There was no answer.

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Your skin has nearly 50 million tiny seams or pores where tiny germs or parasites can hide and cause your skin to Itch, Crack, Peel, Burn, also Eczema, Ringworm, Pimples, Acne, Crotch-Itch, and Foot Itch. Don't waste time with ordinary methods. You must have a penetrating treatment like the new discovery for stubborn skin troubles called Dr. Nixon's Nixoderm. It goes right in, kills the cause, and stops itch in 7 minutes. In 24 hours, you can see your skin getting clear, soft, and smooth. Nixoderm is guaranteed to heal your skin in 10 days or money back on return of empty package. Ask your chemist for guaranteed Nixoderm today.
MULLER, MACLEAN, Bombay.

CHANDRIKA BRAHMI OIL

Insurance is easy thrift!
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This Company offers Permanent and Hereditary interest to all its agents.
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CHEAPER ELECTRICITY

B. E. S. T. RATE REVISIONS

THE following tariffs, ***further reducing the lower charges introduced in September,*** 1935, will become operative from 1st July, 1936:

Commercial Tariff; "A" Rate

For the first 1,000 units consumed per month ..	3 3/4	annas per unit.
„ „ next 1,500 „ „ „ „ ...	3 1/2	„ „ „
„ „ „ 2,500 „ „ „ „ ...	2 3/4	„ „ „
„ all excess units „ „ „ ...	2 1/4	„ „ „

Residential Tariff; "B" Rate

For the first 14 units consumed per month ...	3 1/2	annas per unit
„ all excess units „ „ „ ...	3	„ „ „

QUARTERLY ADJUSTMENT:—

A consumer on either of the above tariffs using less than 32 units in any one period of three months will be charged at the rate of 4½ annas per unit for his actual consumption during that period. In the case of consumers using 32 to 39 units in any one period of 3 months, a fixed charge of Rs. 8-12 will be billed.

CASH DISCOUNTS:—

In addition to the tariff revision set out above, commencing with the bills for July consumption, a discount of 1 anna in each completed rupee billed for electricity consumed under the "A" and "B" Rates, as well as for electricity consumed under the "C" Rate (Hospitals), if a consumer's bill is paid either in cash, or by cheque, at the Company's Head Office, or at a Branch Cash Receiving Office within 14 days of the date stamped on the bill, subject to the following conditions:—

Discounts earned in any month will be deducted from the bills rendered in the following month.

No discount will be allowed when any arrears are included in the bill.

If a bill is disputed, it must nevertheless be paid within 14 days of the date stamped on the bill in order to obtain the discount, but any refund to which the consumer is found to be entitled will be paid.

BEST reserves the right to withdraw or vary these Discounts and conditions at any time.

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Kandewadi Substation.
Gowalia Tank Substation.
Tardeo Tramway Depot.
Kingsway Tramway Depot.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 9 POINTS UP

Far Eastern And Local Buying

GOLD AND SILVER STEADY

Wheat And Other Commodities Inactive

BOMBAY, March 11

On Wednesday cross rates moved within a narrow range.

NEW YORK COTTON FAIRLY STEADY

New York cotton maintained a fairly steady tone on good far eastern and local buying. Business was however restricted on account of the foreign political situation.

GOLD AND SILVER STEADY

Gold and silver ruled very steady.

COMMODITIES QUIET

Wheat was steady but trading was inactive. Other commodities were quiet

IMPROVED FEELING IN SECURITIES

The London Stock Exchange lacked interest due to the political situation. Giltedged securities early gave way under some pressure but later displayed improved feeling.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1936

New York, March 11

Previous closing	10.57
To-day's opening	10.61
Difference	+.04
To-day's closing	10.66
Difference	+.09

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1936

Liverpool, March 11

Previous closing	5.74
To-day's opening	5.77
Difference	+03
To-day's closing	5.79
Difference	+05

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 199

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, March 11

Cotton continued to maintain a fairly steady tone on improved advices from abroad coupled with more interest displayed by the orient in new crops. The fact that the South is favouring the new farm programme was another factor contributing to the prevailing strength of the market on which prices generally showed an upward tendency but uncertainties in Washington and the foreign political situation restricted activity resulting in the lack of followup on the buying side.

Trading in July commenced at 10.61 i.e. 4 points higher than previous closing prices advanced on higher Liverpool advices and local and far eastern buying but thereafter the demand slackened and the market became somewhat quieter although the undertone remained steady.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 10.66 with a rise of 9 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, March 11

The following were the opening ranges:—

May (10.84/10.83) 10.92/10.91
July (10.53/10.52) 10.61/10.61
October (10.16/10.16) 10.29/10.28

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, March 11

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m

American March (5.88) 5.97
American May (5.79) 5.88
Egyptian March (8.81) 8.94
Egyptian May (8.63) 8.75

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, March 11

Broach Cotton for April May delivery moved between Rs. 198 and Rs. 199-8 at night. The rate at 11-0 p.m. was Rs. 198-4 with New York futures about 5 points up.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, March 11

The market was closed to-day.

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Coals And Teas Unaltered

CALCUTTA, March 11

Jutes ruled steady and unchanged at about yesterday's rates and only small turnover resulted. Coals were more or less unaltered. Teas were unchanged with only limited trading. Miscellaneous disclosed no special feature. Government securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities: Three and a half per cent Government paper 97/10; three per cent Government paper 88/8 small lot; three and a half per cent loan 1947/50 106/4; three per cent loan 1951/54 103/2; four per cent 1960/70 111/14 small odd lot; five per cent loan 1939/44 108/14; five per cent loan 1940/43 111/2; five and half per cent loan 1938/40 107/12 small lots.

Banks: Imperial Fully paid 1533; Reserve Bank 129/12.

Coals: East Indian 16/8 ex div; Mundulpore 5/12 small lots.

Jutes: Adamjee ordy 13/9 small lot; Albion 194; Anglo India 392 small lots; Budge Budge 278; Budge Budge pref 140; Cheviot 186; Clive 21/7; Fort Glostar pref 153; Fort William 235; Gouripore 568; Howrah 49/2; Kamarhatty 480; Kamarhatty pref 135 small lot;

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

I. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, March 11

Previous closing	4.98 3/8
To-day's opening	4.98
To-day's closing	4.97 7/8

I. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, March 11

Previous closing	4.98 5/16
To-day's opening	4.98 3/8
To-day's closing	4.97 15/16
Difference	—.00 3/8

FRANC RATE

London, March 11

Previous closing	74.91
To-day's opening	74.91
To-day's closing	74.88
Difference	—.03

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, March 11

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.98 3/8 and then gradually eased to 4.98 and in the absence of any important news further fell to 4.97 13/16.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 4.97 15/16

Franc opened at 74.91 and remained steady with slight variations further fall being checked by official intervention.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 74.88

LONDON SILVER

London, March 11

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	19 9/16d.	19 5/8d.
Forward	19 7/16d.	19 1/2d.

The market was steady.

LONDON GOLD.

London, March 11

Gold per ounce (£7-1-0) £7-1-0 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, March 11

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent

4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

6 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, March 11 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.65 3/8) 5.65 1/2
New York on Bombay (37.62) 37.68
Berlin on Bombay (0 92 3/4) 0.92 3/4
London on Milan (62.25) 62.31
London on Shanghai (1-2 1/2) 1-2 1/2
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

ACCOMMODATING TWO CHAMBERS

Madras Finance Member To Move Question In Council

MADRAS, March 10.

At the forthcoming session of the Madras Legislative Council the Hon'ble Mr. G. T. H. Bracken, Finance Member of the Government of Madras will move the following resolution regarding the construction of the Legislature.

"This Council recommends to the Government that the construction of a suitable building for the accommodation of the two Houses of the Legislature under the new constitution may be taken on hand as soon as possible."—United Press.

Kinnison pref 157; New Central 310 small lot; Orient 181; Reliance 65/10.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 6/14 ex div; Bengal Telephone ordy 18/8; Bengal Telephone pref 14/2 small lot; Patna Electric 19/6; Upper Jumna Electric 11/4; U. P. Electric 182; Burn and Company ordy 261/8; Burn and Company seven per cent pref 135; Indian Standard Wagon pref 128; Ivan Jones 1/14; Indian Wood Products 25/10 small odd lot; Midnapore Zemindary 67; Indian General Navigation ordy 95 small lot; New Savan Sugar 11/14; Sree Sitaram Sugar 10/12.

Teas: Bishnauth 26/14; Jutlibari 13/8; Patrakola ordy 884; Tengpani 14.—A. P.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, March 11

Liverpool wheat opened steady with May at 75 3/4 and July 75 1/2. Trading was idle with traders holding off owing to uncertain political situation in Europe.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, March 11

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.99 3/8. Prices kept steady but trading was inactive with traders holding off awaiting developments abroad.

LONDON MARKETS

London, March 11

The rates at 3-30 p.m were as follows

METALS

Tin (£214 3/4 buyers £215 sellers. Steady) £214 1/2 buyers £215 sellers. Steady.

Lead (£16 5/8 buyers. No sellers. Very steady) £16 11/16 buyers £16 3/4 sellers.. Steady

Electrolytic Copper (£40 3/8 to £40 7/8) £40 1/4 to £40 3/4

Glasgow Iron (£74) £74

SILVER CABLES

London, March 11

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India bought. Small business. Market steady."

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (1-4) 1-4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-7) 1-7
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 1/4) 0-11 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-8) 2-7 1/2

JUTE.

New Crop March April (£19 3/4 sellers) £19 1/2 buyers

Dunlop March (£23 1/2 sellers) £23 1/2 sellers

Lightning March (£21 3/4 sellers) £21 3/4 sellers

RUBBER.

Spot (7 1/2 paid and sellers) 7 1/2 paid and buyers

October December (7 3/4 paid and sellers) 7 3/4 paid and value

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay March April (£12 3/4 sellers) £12 1/2 sellers

Linseed Calcutta March April (£12 3/4 sellers) £12 5/8 sellers

Linseed La Plata March (£10 7/8 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers

Groundnut Coromandal March (£13 7/8 sellers) £13 11/16 sellers

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Bombay, March 11

The market was closed to-day.

WOOL SALES

Liverpool, March 11

Moderate selection was active. There was British competition. Continental buyers were reserved. Prices generally were firm at par to 5 centum above last series.

Greasy lower 0-7
Greasy higher 1-8
Scoured lower 1-0
Scoured higher 2-4

DRY WEATHER PREVAILS

POONA, March 11

The weather has been dry, except for a few falls of rain, Burma, Assam, Bengal, South Madras, East and North Punjab, Mergui and Chittagong report one inch each. Temperatures have been markedly below normal in Northwest India.

FORCAST:—A few thundershowers will occur in Burma and Southeast Madras.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 11-3-1936.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.008 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 72.8 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 58.6 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 82.0 degrees 3.5 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 66.0 degrees 4.9 (below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 38 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NNE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 206 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 28 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 11-3-36

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 75.7 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.07 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.88 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Cautious Trading In Stock Exchange

NEW RECORD OF MONTH'S STEEL PRODUCTION

Fresh Nervous Selling Of Franc

FIRM TONE IN WALL STREET

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, March 11

On the Stock Exchange what next was the question pervading markets. Consequently apart from occasional small bursts of buying caution was the keynote. Giltedged securities and oils inclined to sag. Internationals were uncertain but the new record of the month's steel production encouraged heavy industries. Good trading reports improved motors.

Commodity markets were likewise restricted.

In exchanges there was some fresh nervous selling of francs in the afternoon.

Wall Street was firm.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, March 11

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £98 1/8

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Monday, March 2, £99
Tuesday, March 3, £98 3/4 Ex Div.
Wednesday, March 4, £98 7/8
Thursday, March 5, £98 3/4
Friday, March 6, £98 3/4
Monday, March 9, £98 3/8
Tuesday, March 10, £98 3/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, March 11 3-30 p.m.

Very quiet conditions prevailed all around owing to the political situation. But the undertone favourable. Giltedged securities after being easier ruled firmer. Internationals and oil shares were rather undecided.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£85) £85
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£106 5/8) £106 5/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 3/8) £111 3/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£118 1/2) £118 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£106 5/8) £106 5/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£115 1/4) £115 1/4

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (21-3) 21-3
Marks and Spencer Splits Share (£5) £5
Hydro Electric (£8 1/4) £8 1/8
Musical Industries (28-0) 28-0
Princhin Johnson (45-4 1/2) 45-9
Imperial Chemical (39-10 1/2) 39-10 1/2
Imperial Chemical Ord (9-7 1/2) 9-7 1/2
Woolsworth New Ford (120-0) 120-0
Realisation 1930 (£90 1/2) £90 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (38-6) 38-6
University Ordinary (32-3) 31-6
Ford Motors (35-4 1/2) 35-9
Cables Wires (£7 3/4) £7 3/4
British American Tobacco (121-3) 121-3
Camera A (£9) £9
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (151-10 1/2) 152-6
P and O S N Company Defd (19-9) 19-9
Distillers (99-3) 99-3
Bred and Dyers (8 9) 8-9
British Celanese (12-10 1/2) 12-10 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (64-6) 64-6
Courtaulds Ordinary (51-0) 51-10 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (6-9) 6-9
Western Limited Ordinary (25-7 1/2) 26-0
Inte Nirkels (50) 50 1/2
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-0) 6-0
Tata Iron and Steel (£102 1/2) £103 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, March 11 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£100 1/2) £100 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£99) £98
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£117) £117
4 1/2 per cent 1938/68 (£119 1/2) £119 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1946/53 (£110 1/2) £110 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£111 5/8) £111 5/8
5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-52 (£107) £107

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£116) £116

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (22-3) 22-3
Donara Tea (50-0) 50-0
Empire of India Ceylon (32-0) 32-0

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (28-6) 28-0
Gula Kelampong (27-6) 27-6
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (32-6) 32-6

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£9) £9

MINING SHARES.

Nandy (61-3) 60-0
Burma Corporation (9-10 1/2) 9-6
Rio Tintos (£19 1/4) £19 1/4
East Rand Proprietors (64-9) 65-3
Crown Mines (8 1/8) 8 1/4

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£13 3/4) £13 7/8
Goddar New (£10 1/4) £10 1/4
Moddar New (56-10 1/2) 56-10 1/2
Sub Nigel (£11 7/8) £12
Spring Mines Split Shares (43-1 1/2) 43-1 1/2
Union Corporation (£9) £9

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (40-0) 40-0
Anglo Iranian (91-3) 91-10 1/2
Burma Oil (96-7 1/2) 95-7 1/2
Mexican Eagle (12-9) 12-9
Shell Transport (88-9) 88-9
Royal Dutch (£32 1/4) £32 1/4

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£48) £49
L M Ford (£21 3/4) £21 3/4
L N E R Defd (£5 3/8) £5 3/8
Southern Dutch (£22 7/8) £22 1/2
London Paris 5 per cent (£134 1/4) £134 3/4
London Board G Stock (£105) £105 3/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, March 11

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 61 7/8) dol 60 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 35 1/2) dol 35 1/4
U S Steel Common (dol 65 1/2) dol 64 1/8
U S Preference (dol 129) unquoted.

(Continued from column 7.)

religious meetings were also banned.

Sir A. H. Ghuznavi opposed the motion.

The House adjourned till tomorrow.—A.P.

RANGOON-MADRAS MAIL SERVICE

NEW DELHI, March 11.

At the question hour, Sir Frank Noyce gave information that "in view of representations made in the House and from other quarters, Government took up the matter of the Rangoon-Madras Mail Service again and entered into negotiations with the B. I.S. N. Company, which, I am glad to say, have (thanks to the ready co-operation of the Company, which I would take this opportunity of acknowledging) been brought to a successful conclusion. It has been decided to start from 16th March, 1936 and to continue upto 31st March, 1937, direct mail steamer service between Madras and Rangoon in accordance with the time table in force prior to the cessation of the service. I should add that arrangements now made with the Company will still secure to Government substantial economies. The whole question will have again to be carefully examined in connection with the contract to be entered into for a period commencing from 1st April, 1937."

SEVA DAL'S OFFENCE

Rifle Practice With Air Guns

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, March 11.

Mr. Sri Prakasa asked, with reference to the statements of the Home Member that volunteers of the Hindustani Seva Dal were once found practising with rifle, will the Government state whether any rifle has been discovered."

Sir Henry Craik in reply referred to his answer given previously, in the course of which he said that he stated that the use of rifle was taught "I did not say that any one had been found practising with rifle."

Sriprakasa: " May I take it that the use of rifle was taught with ordinary stick?"

President was heard to say something, and the Home Member did not rise to answer.

Mr. Satyamurthi: "What is the information of the Home Member whether there was a rifle in possession of this organisation or not.

Sir Henry Craik replied that the use of the rifle was taught with air gun.

Official Attitude Has Made Legislature A Farce, Says Jinnah

(Continued from Page 1.)

could give an adequate number of the right type of cadets.

Sher Mohamed Khan opposed the motion. He ridiculed the idea of having an army consisting of gallant and proved soldiers in rank and file officers belonging to classes not yet tried in the field.

Mr. Asaf Ali: But they would not let even you to command the regiment.

Sher Mohamed Khan: When the time comes they will (laughter) Sher Mohamed Khan said the practice of recruiting men to the army belonging to military classes was based on the same principle which was recognised by old Hindu Kings who divided society into Kshatrias, Brahmins Shudras etc.

Mr. Jinnah: Do you include the British people also into martial classes.

Sher Mahomed Khan: I am talking only of Indians.

Sardar Mangal Singh supporting the cut said that it might sound strange at this juncture to ask for a reduction in the army, but the conditions in India were quite different and the demand was due to the peoples' grievances against the army remaining unredressed for a long time. The system of recruitment of Indian officers was defective. The public demand would be met if the British rank and file of the army was withdrawn or at least their expenditure was met by Great Britain.

Dr. Deshmukh explained how Government cleverly whittled down India's demand for Indianisation of the army to the Indianisation of Officers and then Indinisation of Units. If a man was competent enough in competition, why should he not be good enough later?

Captain Lalchand: You want to determine efficiency from a mathematical examination.

Dr. Deshmukh: You would not be here if that were not so. Then Government always dragged in the question of tradition when employing Indian in the army. What tradition did England have in flying? Could not the air force be manned by Indians? Indian airmen had proved their efficiency which could not be doubted.

JINNAH'S PROTEST.

Mr. Jinnah pointed out to the President that it was the previous practice that before the debate on Army Affairs proceeded much further, the Commander-in-Chief gave the House an account of what Government had done in the course of the year. That practice was later followed by army Secretaries and that practice helped the debate considerably.

Mr. Tottenham said he was not aware of any such practice. But members had already in their possession an account of what Government had done in the course of the year in the army.

The President said he could not pronounce any opinion on the question, but apparently there was only one Government member who was in a position to speak on the Army Affairs. That is the Army Secretary. But at the same time it was desirable that other Government members should intervene.

Mr. Jinnah said he wished to enter an emphatic protest as regards, the attitude of the Government. It was this sort of attitude which had made the Legislature an absolute farce. "Just imagine speaker after speaker puts forward the case from the opposition. We are told there is only one man on the Treasury Benches who has the entire store of knowledge on the Army and nobody else." He suggested why the Army Secretary could not participate in the debate and if there were points made by the Opposition, some member of the Government could reply.

LUNATIC'S ARGUMENT.

Continuing Mr. Jinnah said that Government considered the army as a garrison supporting British occupation in India. The people wished it to be the people's army, but these views stood poles apart. Whenever the popular demand was put forward Government held out ultimate Dominion Status and Indianisation of the Army. "Some of us are pleased, we have taken the horse to the water but it does not drink.

(A voice: Kick it). (Laughter.)

Some argument took place between Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Tottenham regarding the number of officers' vacancies filled yearly by Indians.

Mr. Jinnah said: Only a lunatic could say that India could not produce yearly 120 men to fill those vacancies.

Regarding martial and non-martial races Government played the old game. If there was no class Government created it, if there was class they kept them separate and made them fight each other.

The Opposition, too should search their own hearts. Mr. Gadgil talked of Maharattas; did Mr. Gadgil wish Maharattas to rule India? Let the Opposition also remove their own weakness and create the necessary sanction.

A SHOCK.

Turning to the Treasury Benches, Mr. Jinnah said they were making a great mistake by their present policy. They told the R.T.C that the British troops should be withdrawn gradually. He was shocked to hear last year, Government saying that they could not reduce any.

Mr. Tottenham: "Immediately"

Mr. Jinnah, I understand you but my misfortune is my countrymen don't understand your language. If you wish to Indianise the army there is no obstacle.

Sir Muhamed Yamin Khan did not like on principle to support the motion for refusal of supplies he would to-day vote for the cut.

ARMY SECRETARY'S REPLY.

Mr. Tottenham replying to the debate said that year after year the same arguments were made and as usual a number of arguments cancelled each other. Government got little constructive criticism and members did not utilize the opportunities given in the last four years to study the defence problem and those members who argued ignorance could hardly plead ability to advise on these matters. The present method of recruitment to Dehra Dun Academy was definitely recommended by the Indian Military College Committee which contained representatives of the Assembly. Sir Philip Chetwode was satisfied perfectly with the material at the Academy. What Sir Philip Chetwode said was that there was not more competition to fill vacancies Government's present policy might prove before long that taking up the middle course would prove to be correct, if there was respite from political criticism. As certain educational adjustments were being made they would get the best men to fill the vacancies in the Army and those passing out of the Dehra Dun Academy would also be the best advertisement of the present policy.

NO MORE INCREASE.

Continuing Mr. Tottenham asked the House to remember that India was the only important country in the world which had not increased her troops or defence expenditure in recent years and they did not propose to increase the army by a single man. Compared with 1930 the expenditure had come down by nine crores. The increase of two crores compared with two years ago was due to 70 lakhs over restoration of pay cut 60 lakhs over Quetta, 25 lakhs owing to return to normal expenditure on military engineering services and 20 lakhs on increase in ordinance supplies. As regards loss of strategic railways Mr. Tottenham reminded the house army paid one crore yearly for railway transport, 70 lakhs to income-tax, 10 lakhs to customs and 12 lakhs to other departments. Concluding he assured the House that expenditure was kept at a level which the Defence Authorities honestly considered necessary and that India was getting her money's value from the Army. (Applause).

The Independent Party's cut motion was carried by 79 votes to 46 amidst Opposition cheers.

Mr. M. S. Aney moved a token cut in the Home Department, grant to protest against the policy of repression. He said a similar motion was carried last year and Government had done nothing during the 12 months. The Home Member had not shown that any of the civil disobedience prisoners was given substantial remission of sentence, nor were detenus released owing to substantial improvement in the position. The Bengal detenus could easily be released. Moreover for the success of autonomy in Bengal and federation at the centre Government must create proper atmosphere by a release of these untried people. The speaker also wanted repeal of repressive laws, removal of ban on certain political organisations affiliated to the Congress and relaxation in rules with regard to treatment of political prisoners. He particularly wanted such prisoners released who, during the civil disobedience movement had committed acts of violence, under sheer force of circumstances.

Sir Henry Craik: How many of them are there?

Mr. Aney: there are five or six from Betul and Chindwara Districts.

Mr. Maitra supporting the motion mainly spoke about the release of detenus. He said that in India even freedom of thought was banned which was not done anywhere else in the world and even

(Continued in Col. 5).

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVAL.
Bombay, March 11.

B I S N Co's S.S. Masula of 4566 Reg. tons, Capt. A. Tiller, arrived from Karachi via Kundla, Navlakhi, and Bhavnagar with general cargo.

DEPARTURES
Bombay, March 11.

James Finlay and Co.'s S.S. Kioto of 2030 Reg. tons, Capt. H. B. Provan, sailed for Karachi via Verawal, Bhavnagar, Marmagoa, Calicut and Mangalore with local and sme bottom cargo.

Lionel Edward's American S.S. New Orleans of 3834 Reg. tons, Capt. J Mockrih, sailed for Calcutta via Coombo and Madras with local and same bottom cargo.

Graham's Trading Co.'s S.S. Britannia of 5231 Reg. tons, Capt. G. B. Kelly ssailed for Marseilles and Liverpool with passengers and local cargo

LOADING.
Bombay, March 11.

The following steamer entered for loading on 11-3-36.

S.S. Strathaird (M. M. & Co.) for Australiian Ports via Colombo.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, March 11.

S.S. Ranpura, for London:—19 bales skins K Lalbhai; 120 bags turmeric S M Rajgor and Co; 33 cases bristles B Phillip and Hayley Ltd; 15 bales lamb skins I F Levy; 25 bags cattle fish bones I Noorbhoy; 308 bags myrabollams J Moolchand and Co; 1500 bags mawrah meal powder A Dawn and Co; 600 bags bone meal A Dawn & Co.; 493 bags groundnut kernels S M Rajgor and Co; 22 bales woollen carpets I F Levy.

S.S. Masula for Dunkirk:—2422 bags linseed K Dewchand & Co; 65 bales cotton waste M Chandulal and Co; 50 bales cotton waste B Premji & Co.; 330 bales cotton S Karamshi and Co; 55 bales cotton A Clayton and Co; 80 bales cotton V Ladha & Co.; 220 bales cotton Bombay Co. Ltd.

For Hull:—17 bales woollen rags Oriental Cotton Co.

For Antwerp:—78 bales goat hair Charles Lister and Co, 110 bales cotton A Clayton and Co.

S.S. Britannia for Liverpool:—200 bags groundnut oil cakes L Dreyfus and Co; 475 bags groundnuts S M Rajgor and Co; 25 bales cotton T waste L O Vora

For Glasgow:—2334 bags linseed L Dreyfus and Co.

For Marseilles:—61 bales turmeric S M Rajgor and Co.

For Salonica:—25 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

For Tripoli:—25 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

For Alexandritta:—40 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

S.S. Clydebank for New York:—33 bales goat skins D Abraham and Sons.

For Philadelphia:—87 bales wool D Abraham and Sons; 70 casks goat skins D Abraham and Sons.

For Montreal:—200 bags groundnut kernals R Ratilal and Co.

For Baltimore:—86 bags sesam seed Thos. Cook & Sons.

For Boston:—45 bales wool Anglo-Siam Corpn.

S.S. New Orleans for New York:—550 bags black pepper M R Tata.

S.S. Ginyo Maru for Kobe:—27 bags seed A E Makati; 100 bales cotton G K Kaisha; 300 bales cotton N Nagshi and Co; 150 bales cotton Japan Cotton Co.

For Osaka:—150 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S.S. Argan Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton N Nagshi and Co.

For Osaka:—100 bales cotton G K Kaisha; 300 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

For Nagasaki:—200 bales cotton N Nagsee and Co.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, March 11.

S.S. City of Durban, Agents K. Nixon and Co., from Liverpool:—118 bales cotton yarn;; 658 bales coton piecegoods; 55 bales cotton fents; 15 cases silk waste yarn; 37 cases mixed piecegoods; 300 crates bottles; 684 crates tiles; 38 cases paper; 19 cases glass ware; 42 cases stationary; 57 cases whisky; 91 cases beer; 35 cases condensed milk; 30 cases gin; 41 cases provision and o'stores; 79 cases wine; 17 cases leather belting; 46 bundles copper bars; 510 cases machinery; 71 cases hard ware; 40 bundles steel tubes; 36 cases buffer spring; 131 crates copper wire; 250 bundles sheets; 99 cases electric machinery; 32 cases electric goods; 1010 bags China clay; 403 casks China clay; 134 bags aniline dyes; 40 kegs hydro sulphite of soda; 112 drums chloride calcium; 40 cylinders liquid chlorine; 21 cases essential oil; 400 kegs white lead; 40 drums sodium sulphide; 357 drums lubricating oil; 16 cases hammers; 44 cases cycle parts; 267 bundles tyres and tubes; 12 cases toilet powder; 109 bundles sheets; 86 bundles wire nails; 120 bundles G. C. sheet.

From Fort Said:—125 bales cotton. 50 bags dry figs.

From Suez:—637 cases asphalt.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Mar. 10.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have received the following quotations from New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Power and Light 5 p.c. P.A.	43
Electric Bond Common	18
Amr. Water Works 6 p.c. Pfd.	99
United Corpn.	7
Int. Tel. and Tel.	17
American Tel. and Tel.	170
Westerns Union Telg.	89
New York Central	36 1/2
Erie R. R.	15
Pennsylvania R. R.	35
Union Pacific R. R.	134
Great North Pfd.	40
Bethelehem Steel	57
United States Steel	64 3/4
American Smelting	78
Int. Nickel of Canada	50
Anaconda Copper Mining	35 1/2
General Motor	61 3/4
Packard Motor	11
Sperry Corp.	22
Socony	15 1/4
Chase Bank	38 1/2
National City Bank	35
Sun Life of Canada	555
Westinghouse Airbrake	45
Int. Cement	44

Market turned strong.
Total Business:—2 1/2 million.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Mar. 10.

Broach A/M. Op. 195; Highest 196 1/2; Lowest 194 1/2; Closing 195 3/4.

Broach J/A. Op. 196 3/4; Highest 198 Lowest 195 3/4; Closing 197.

Oomra March Op. 177; Highest 178; Lowest 177; Closing 178.

Oomra May Op. 177 3/4; Highest 178 3/4; Lowest 177 1/2; Closing 178

Bengal March Op. 144 1/4; Highest 145 1/4; Lowest 144 1/4; Closing 144 3/4

Bengal May Op. 141 1/4; Highest 142 1/2; Lowest 140 3/4; Closing 141 1/2.

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/May (31-3-36) Rs. 6-3/4

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-3-36) Rs. 5 1/4

Teji-Mandi for Broach J/A. (30-6-36) Rs. 17.

BOMBAY METAL MARKET

Bombay, March 11

London market quotations—

Standard Copper Cash (Buyers)	£36 5 0
Standard Copper Cash (Sellers)	£36 6 3
Standard Copper 3 months	£36 12 6
Electrolytic copper	£40 17 6
New York—	
Blue Eagle	9 1/2 cents
Non-Blue Eagle	8 5/8 cents

Bombay market quotations—
Market was closed to-day.
Tone: Very steady.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ending 6th day of March 1936.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	24,23,82,000
Notes in circulation	170,15,02,000
Total Notes issued	194,38,84,000
Total Liabilities	194,38,84,000
ASSETS	Rs.
A. Gold Coin and Bullion:	
(a) Held in India	41,55,19,000
(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000
Sterling Securities	67,31,87,000
Total of A.	111,74,04,000
B. Rupee Coin	58,22,72,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	24,42,08,000
Total Assets	194,38,84,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 57.48 per cent.

Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 6th day of March 1936.

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:	
(a) Government	6,68,28,000
(b) Banks	36,47,41,000
(c) Others	35,57,000
Bills Payable.	6,31,000
Other Liabilities	30,67,000
Rupees	54,08,24,000
ASSETS	Rs.
Notes	24,23,82,000
Rupee Coin	5,97,000
Subsidiary Coin	2,01,000
Bills Discounted:—	
Balances held abroad*	20,18,05,000
Loans and Advances to the Government	4,00,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	5,50,000
Investments	5,10,50,000
Other Assets	42,39,000
Rupees	54,08,24,000

*Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Mar. 10.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loans	85 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans	98 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1954/59	107
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1948/53	110 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1950/55	117
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1958/68	119 1/2
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1942/47	116
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1936/38	101 3/4
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1949/59	100 5/8
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	85
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	106 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	105 1/2

BOMBAY COTTON

Prices Improve On Buying Sequel To Troop Movements To Rhineland

Bombay, Mar. 10.

Messrs. M. and B. Stern state:—

In the Ready Market, there was a better demand especially from the Far-East and Lancashire.

Forward Market, opened steady. Liquidation by Bazaar operators was well taken by Japanese Houses. Towards the close, prices improved on buying by the Bazaar on reports of the movement of troops on the Franco-German frontier. Commission Houses were moderate sellers. At night, prices advanced sharply on buying by option dealers and Bazaar operators.

The local feeling is still apprehensive over the bellicose German attitude towards the French conditional offer though any clash between France and Germany is believed to be unlikely in view of Germany's isolated position in Europe despite her recent re-armament.

The tension however, continues to be very acute pending the meeting of the League of Nations Council in London on Saturday following the meeting of the Locarno Signatories there to-morrow.

The recent change in sentiment has helped to broaden the improving cloth demand and good sales are expected should the steadiness in cotton continue.

We believe the upward trend will continue and purchases should be made on any minor setbacks.

The New York market was steady on foreign buying especially of new crops, better Wall Street advices and continued good trade demand. Pool liquidation was well absorbed and with the prospects of a probable further expansion in consumption and the coming crop yet to be made, we believe purchases of new crop around present levels will prove remunerative during the weather months.

The Local Markets are entirely closed to-day in memory of the late Mrs. Kamala Nehru. However, business will re-open in the Cotton Market at 7-30 p.m. to-night.

The Local Share Bazar was open to-day, but no business was done.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Mar. 11.

B C Rate T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON.—	
Banks selling T T D D Mar./Dec.	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	268 7/8
Banks selling T T	266 7/8
Banks buying T T	264 1/8
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	563
Banks buying T T	574
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 3/8
Banks buying T T	77 1/8
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	54 1/2
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	54 1/4
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	88
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	81 1/4
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	136 1/4
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	91
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 10th instant	4.98 1/2
Japan/London 11th instant	1/2
Java/London 11th instant	7.22 1/2
Hongkong/London 11th instant	1/3 7/8
Shanghai/London 11th instant	1/2 15/32
London/Paris 10th instant	74.91
London/Belgium 10th instant	29.29 1/2
London/Switzerland 10th instant	15.14 1/4
London/Berlin 10th instant	12.31 1/2
London/Stockholm 10th instant	19.39 3/8
London/New York 10th instant	4.98 5/16
London/Amsterdam 10th instant	7.26 3/4
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—	Steady.
Gold 9th instant	£7-1-0
Gold 10th instant	£7-1-0
Silver London Ready 9th instant	19 11/16
10th instant	19 9/16
Silver London Forward 9th instant	19 1/2
10th instant	19 7/16
Silver New York Ready 9th instant	45
10th instant	45
London discounts 3 mos 9th instant	5/8 p.c.
10th instant	9/16 p.c.
London discounts 6 mos 9th instant	5/8 p.c.
10th instant	5/8 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c
Money:Call	1/4 p.c.
3 Mos	1 p.c
6 Mos.	1 1/2 p.c
Tone:—Easy.	

TENDERS FOR STERLING

On Wednesday, the 11th March 1936, tenders to the amount of £960,000 at 1s. 6 1/8d. were received and allotted in full.

£1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 18th March 1936. Successful tenderere will have to take delivery of their allotments on Friday the 20th March 1936.

Sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank of India during the week ended 6th March 1936 was £165,000.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co have received the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Trading market. Bullish enthusiasm rather damped by rumours of further releases of pool spots and predictions enactment amended Smith Bill.

New York.—To-day's buying was mostly for foreign account. Pool liquidation was well absorbed. Latest advices from Europe are reassuring.

Messrs. Orvis Bors and Co., New York cable:—

To-day's buying was mostly for foreign account. Pool liquidation was well absorbed. Latest advices from Europe are reassuring.

Messrs. Pirojshaw R. Vakharia and Co.—

New York.—"World consumption increasing considerably of new crop owing to general buying. Believe our Government offers farmers some liberal inducement soil plan."

Liverpool.—"There was hedging and local realising. Prices later improved on good trade calling in near months. Market closed steady."

Reuter.—"New York market was quiet but firm in absence of selling, influenced by trade buying and foreign buying."

NEW YORK COTTON

New York March 10.

May	10.37+01
July	10.57+03
October	10.24+08
December	10.26+09
January	10.28+09
Middling Spot	11.35+0

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York. March 10.

March	11.18+0
May	10.79+0
July	10.49+06
Middling Spot	11.34+04

NEW YORK.

New York, March 10

New York 10-55 A.M.—

March	...
May	10.88—0.
July	10.56—02

New York Noon Call—

March	...
May	10.86+01
July	10.55+02

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York March 10

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U. S. ports	6,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	4,000
Day's exports to the continent	8,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, March 10

March	5.03+02
April	5.85+01
May	5.31+01
June	5.79+01
July	5.74
August	5.66
September	5.59
October	5.52
November	5.48+01
December	5.48+01
January	5.48+01
February	5.47—01
Middling Spot	6.18—09

To-day's 10-12 A.M Quotations

July	5.71—0
October	5.50—08

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, March 10

G. F. SAKELLARIDIS	
March	8.88
May	8.70
July	8.51
October	8.43
November	8.18
January	8.05
March	8.05
F. G. F. Spot	9.26

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, March 10

Broach—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.18
Fine (Good Staple)	5.33
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.48
Oomra—	
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.33
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.48
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.63
Bengal—	
Good	3.96
Fully Good	4.00
Fine	4.18
Coconde—	
Fully Good	4.32
Fine	4.44
Superfine	4.56

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London March 10

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent. to 9/16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 5/8 per cent. to 5/8 per cent

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent. to 2-1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 3/8 per cent. to 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days Market Loan 1/2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London March 10

T. T. London on:—	
New York (closing rate)	4.98-5/16
Paris	74.91
Berun	12.31-1/2
Madrid	36.1
Amsterdam	7.26-3
Brussels	29.29-1/2
Milan	82.25
Berne	15.14-1/2
Prague	119.37

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London March 10

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	72
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 or later	85-1/2
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent 1931 or later	98-3/8
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	117
Consols 2-1/2 per cent	85
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	106-1/2
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent 1952	106-1/2
Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90	118-5/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	115-3/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	14-1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	100
National Bank of India	46
P. & O Banking Corporation.	9-7/8

LONDON PRODUCE

London, March 10

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe nominal	
Wheat Barletta Russo nominal	
Wheat South Australians Mar sellers 31/3.	

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London March 10

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta.	
Mar./Apl Nominal per cwt. C & F Bombay	6/10-1/2
Mar./Apl Nominal per cwt. C & F Karachi	6/7-1/2
Mar Apl Nominal per cwt.	6/7-1/2

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York, March 10.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 6 3/8

SEEDS

London, March 10

Linseed La Plata Hull c. i. f. ton Mar. seller £10-17-6.

Linseed Calcutta London, c. i. f. ea Mar Apl sellers £12-15-0.

Linseed Bombay London, c. i. f. ton Mar./Apl sellers £13-1-3

Rapeseed Toria Hull/Con't c. i. f. ton Mar./Apl sellers £12-6-3.

Castorseed Bombay Hull c. i. f. ton Mar./Apl seller £12-10-0.

LINSEED OILS.

London, March 10.

Linseed Oils naked London per cwt. Mar. sellers 26/1-1/2

Linseed Oils naked London per cwt. May/Aug. sellers 26/6

LONDON RUBBER.

London, March 10

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb 7-9/16 sellers

LONDON SILVER

London, March 10

Spot	19-9/16
Forward	19-7/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, March 10.

Gold Bars, Fine per oz. £7-1-0

LONDON METALS.

London, March 10

Copper Brazier	50-3/8
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	14-1/4
Tin English Ingots Liverpool F. O. B.	214-1/2
Yellow Metal	40-3/4
Corrugated sheets 24 gauge	12-3/4

DEPLETED COTTON STOCKS IN JAPAN

Japanese Buying Likely

Bombay, March 10

The British Cabinet met yesterday and the matter has been left over pending further diplomatic discussions and rapproachment, state Messrs. M. and B. Stern:

The Foreign Secretary Mr. Eden is attending a conference of the Signatories of the Locarno Treaty in Paris today and there will be a meeting of the League of Nations at Geneva on Friday. Meantime, France appears to be adopting a firm stand against the violation of the Locarno Treaty and has offered certain terms for the negotiation of a new Pact. Failing their acceptance by Germany, she has threatened to request the League to enforce economic and financial sanctions.

Though any outbreak of hostilities seems unlikely, the political situation is still very acute and nervousness is likely to continue for a few days. In view of this and also, that the major portion of the short interest in the local market still remains uncovered, we consider purchases are advisable on any further setbacks, as it seems highly probable Japan will figure as a prominent buyer on declines in view of her depleted stocks.

Silver: Prices advanced sharply on heavy short covering but later unimportant changes in British and Indian securities in London reflecting less nervousness over the European situation caused a sharp relapse.

Seeds: Linseed and wheat advanced sharply on heavy short covering but reacted later on realising. Chicago cables state prices declined there on more favourable winter crop prospects following beneficial rains in the South-West.

Cotton: The New York market after a steady opening declined on weaker Wall Street advices, less anxiety over the European situation, moderate hedge-selling and March liquidation by the Pool.

Crop preparations continue to be rather backward.

The following cable is to hand from our Head Office:

"Agree with 'Times' leader saying opportunity for chance of definite reconstruction Europe. Expect nervousness immediate future but believe if situation handled wisely will be settled peacefully."

Reformed Councils And Europeans' Duty

(Continued from Page 12.)

adoption of the annual report for 1935, said:—

"The year 1935 opened auspiciously for trade with rising commodity prices and every indication of better times ahead. Optimism, however, was short-lived when it was seen that severe frosts which occurred in January had greatly damaged the crops in this Presidency. Speculation in shares and slump in March was followed by a further break in values caused by the war scare in September while a silver crisis in August and again in December had serious repercussions not only on Commerce but the share market as well.

"It has been generally conceded that, in the past, the representatives of European Commerce have contributed honourably and usefully to the work in the Legislatures, and I am sure that in the future they will maintain these high traditions.

SUGGESTIONS FOR BACK BAY SCHEME

Mr. G. H. Cooke, in seconding the adoption of the report, said:—

We were somewhat disturbed by the appearance a month ago of a press note regarding certain modifications on the Back Bay reclamation scheme. I am not now concerned with the actual decisions announced in this press note, though these seem to indicate that the lay-out was subject to rather haphazard revision But the press note, together with a representation from the Western India Automobile Association on the same subject, led your Committee to look into the question of the lay-out of the Reclamation a little more closely than they had hitherto done.

"In this matter we feel we are planning for future generations who will hold us accountable. We have not yet had time to proceed very far with our examination, and obviously it is largely a matter for experts. But we have been led to wonder whether sufficient attention has been paid by the Department concerned to the necessity for meeting modern conditions in good class residential areas. Is it realised, for instance, that garage accommodation, as well as parking space, is required on the basis of at least one car per householder and that servants' quarters are no longer adequate unless they make provision for the accommodation of motor drivers. Further is it realised that it is wasteful to allow modern roads built to carry fast moving traffic, to be used for parking purposes.

"In addition, the plan accompanying the press note indicates that insufficient space is being provided between blocks of buildings and between buildings and roads. Garden space, for instance, if imposed by regulations in the original lay-out between roads and buildings might provide a much needed extension of road space at some future date.

"The Government of Bombay are naturally concerned in recouping some of the losses incurred in the past. I would, however, appeal to them to look ahead and make the utmost of the opportunity which they now have of modern scientific town planning of the new area which is to be developed.

"While on the subject of the Reclamation perhaps I may be permitted to express a hope that the possibility of providing a civil aerodrome for Bombay on block No. 7 and a portion of either block No. 8 or block No. 6 will not be forgotten or abandoned. Possibly it is a blessing in disguise that blocks Nos. 6 and 7 are not yet ready for the builder for so long as they remain undeveloped they hold out to Bombay the wonderful opportunity of having an aerodrome adjacent to the business quarter, as well as to the sea and rail termini, and one which would permit of economical operation in conjunction with a seaplane base in the harbour.

AMERICA AND OIL

(Continued from Page 6).

enough. But it has had a slow and stormy passage.

The Old Guard, which wants to preserve the traditional right to trade with belligerents, got busy, and made nonsense of the Bill by inserting a wholly inconsistent amendment reserving this ancient privilege.

The opposition could have been countered if the League had shown any flicker of zeal. But the reader will recollect what happened. It was announced that the British Government would take no initiative over oil.

And no one else rushed into the breach. Instead of acting, the League inquired lengthily and with more than its usual delays.

And now having inquired it is going to waste another two or three weeks before it even meets to consider action.

Congress drew the only possible conclusion—that Europe does not want an embargo on oil. Why then, should America be more virtuous than the League itself? The Bill, accordingly, has been shortened and simplified.

All the contentious clauses, and amendments have been dropped, and with them has gone the section that empowered the President to limit the export of raw materials to belligerents.

"That's—That Was!"

It is probable that the situation could still be saved, if the League wished to save it.

If, instead of waiting another fortnight, it met at once and imposed an instant embargo on oil, I think it likely that American sentiment would swing back with its customary generosity to its former attitude. The Neutrality Bill is still only in Committee, amendment will anyhow be attempted.

There are Senators who will try to restore the clause dealing with raw materials. Even if this failed, the Washington Administration could again control the operations of American tankers, this time in more hopeful conditions. At the worst a League embargo, unaided by America, could make supply costly and difficult. An honest League would do what it could.

Nothing, however, in the record of Geneva entitles us to expect such resolute sincerity. The League will do nothing, and then blame America for its own inaction.

Its failure will give the Governments that dominate it yet another excuse for re-armament. Therefore they will let it fail. And so at remunerative prices, they will continue to sell to Mussolini the fuel on which aggression marches

Its quality is so good that the enterprising firms that trade in it might with advantage draw from Italian exploits some suggestions for an effective series of advertisements:—

That's an ambulance: that was" suitably illustrated, would have a wide appeal.

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IN THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER

(Continued from Page 6)

other departments? And could Government publications be worth the paper on which they were written, if their officers' statements had not the official authority of Government behind them? The Congress brochures, moreover, are not written by paid and permanent officers of the Congress. They are written by independent scholars whose views are in general sympathy with the Congress, but who are working under no specific authority of Congress resolution, let alone the authority of an Act of Parliament. As well might the Home Member plead the analogy of certain writers of realistic fiction, who preface their tales by the self-protective remark that none of the characters in their work are real persons.

As for the substance of the Home Member's defence, both as to the passages regarding the Harijan movement, and the Bihar Relief Fund accounts, surely, the Congress spokesmen could have made a much better rejoinder than Mr. Desai did. He refrained from pressing his motion to a division, though he did not formally withdraw it. Technically, therefore, Government could well claim they had drawn the first blood in the duel.

The redeeming feature was the vigorous speech of Mr. Aney.

Frontier Policy

The second cut was the grant for the foreign policy. Mr. Asaf Ali might have made clearer his reconditie apophthegm: "Collective security is meaningless without collective sacrifice." Maulana Shaukat Ali was entertaining, and yet effective. Dr. Khan Saheb is like an animated machine gun, whose every sentence shoots out like a bullet, and seems to score the bull's eye. Mr. Tottenham and Sir Aubrey Metcalfe, too, made a better show than the Home Member on an earlier occasion. But the honours of debate were not all theirs. It is refreshing to add that the show of classic learning is better in this Assembly than perhaps in the earlier incarnations of that body. If an Aney quotes a Sanskrit verse, you may be sure a Shaukat or a Murtaza would cap it by a Persian couplet. Latin is not fashionable, nor Tamil; and Greek is as unknown as Hebrew. These are graces which enliven a dull day and often lend a charm to the proceedings that are frequently disappointing and disheartening.

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1936

Reformed Councils And Europeans' Duty

Bombay Chamber President's Plea For Maintenance Of "High Traditions"

GOVERNOR ON STATE OF PRESIDENCY'S FINANCES

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Presiding over the annual general meeting of the Bombay Chambers of Commerce, to-day, Sir John Abercrombie hoped that representatives of the European Commerce, in the legislatures under the New Constitution would maintain their "high traditions."

"Their function will be," he observed, "not merely that of a small permanent opposition but to support the popularly elected ministries in the passing of sound and useful measures.

"The ideal is independence, owing allegiance to no party but ready to make alliances with other minorities if the necessity arises."

Sir John made a rapid survey of the events during the year.

Lord Brabourne, Governor of Bombay who attended the function spoke about the finances of the Presidency. "In our local budget there is an improvement" he observed,"but... it will necessarily be a long time before the financial position can at all become easy."

The following is the full speech of the Governor:

The two great events of the past year, His Majesty King George's Silver Jubilee and his all too sudden death so soon thereafter, have left a profound effect on the country, because, for a short time, petty matters of politics were forgotten and the deep seated loyalty of the bulk of India's population was made manifest. Though such manifestations pass and appear to be forgotten when the routine of daily life is resumed, they have a lasting effect in that, however briefly, the underlying feelings of the people and the superficial recriminations and squabbles of politics are seen in their true perspective.

The commercial position of the world is still unsatisfactory, but in England there are sure signs of improvement, to some extent discounted by the necessity for increased expenditure. The position in India is best illustrated by the recent budgets.

The Government of India have shown a substantial surplus which has rendered possible a reduction in income tax, and surpluses in coming budgets are foreshadowed. This can only be considered as a most satisfactory position, but we must remember how very closely trade, and therefore Budgets, are linked up with political events, and I sincerely trust that nothing will occur, either here in India or in other parts of the world, to falsify the more cheerful frame of mind which we were all so glad to notice in Sir James Grigg's budget speech.

In our local Budget there is an improvement, but Bombay has for so long been deprived of its main source of expanding revenue, namely, Income-Tax, and has had to make such drastic retrenchments, that it will necessarily be a long time before the financial position can become at all easy. In view of the criticism you have just heard of the restoration in pay cuts, may I point out that this restoration, so far as it concerns the All-India Services was made not by the Government of Bombay nor by the Government of India, but by the Secretary of State? You will, I feel sure, agree with me that, when once the cuts were restored in the All-India Services, they could hardly be retained in the Provincial and other Services. To have done so would, in my opinion, have been most unfair, and would have given the latter Services a very just cause for complaint.

Position Favourable.

The position just before the inauguration of the Reforms is thus not unfavourable. I think your Chamber will not be dissatisfied with the recommendations of the Hammond Delimitation Committee, and I am very glad to gather from the President's speech that the Chamber is likely to continue to take its full share in the political activities of the future.

For the constitution to work satisfactorily it will be nesessary for the representatives of all interests to take part and assist in the deliberations of the elected bodies. It will not do for eacn section of the community to use its influence only when its own particular interests are concerned. You cannot expect other parties to pay much attention to your demands if you follow the policy of holding aloof when their affairs are under discussion. I feel sure that I can rely on your Chamber always using its weight on the side of sane and useful legislation for the maintenance of good order and the conditions necessary for uninterrupted trade and industry.

Pernicious Activities.

The unsettling effect of speculation on markets has been mentioned by the President. This is an evil of the commercial community itself, and I hope the Chamber will do its utmost to discourage these pernicious activities which have most unfortunate reactions on both trading and producing interests.

A welcome indication of returning prosperity is the steady demand for land in Bombay City Island. Very careful consideration has been given to the lay-out and building conditions of the Back Bay Reclamation area so as to preserve local amenities, and I am glad to say that the demand for plots is increasing, and preparations are in hand to meet this further demand. Much as we may regret the disappearance of the wide space open to the sea to which we had become accustomed, we must realise that the Reclamation is now fulfilling its purpose of providing room for expansion and for better road communications in the restricted area of Bombay Isand. The disposal of this land will also lighten the load of debt on Bombay development.

A matter which I know is of great interest to you all is the management of St. George's Hospital. Government have already issued orders that the accounts of the Hospital should be published by the Managing Committee in a prescribed form, and the request for an annual report will be considered in consultation with the Surgeon-General. The transfer of the Surgeon-General's office to Bombay will enable him to keep the requirements of St. George's more closely under his eye, and I hope the Chamber will maintain its interest in this hospital.

I wish to take this opportunity of thanking your Chamber for a successful year's work,—work which is importance to the whole commercial community, and therefore to Government as well. You can look back on one hundred years of solid achievement, and I trust that the coming year, and years, will prove that your activities and interests are always on the increase.

CONGRESS PEASANTS

Committee Will Settle Down At Poona To Draft Report

BOMBAY: March 11.

The members of the Peasants' Committee, appointed by the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, held an informal discussion yesterday with Mr. Shankarrao Deo, President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee and Messrs. Diwakar and Kaujalgi from Karnataka and Mr. Indulal Yagnik from Gujerat as regards the result of the detailed enquiries in various districts of the Deccan. The Peasants' Committee will now settle down in Poona to draft the report which is expected to be ready by the end of March.

The representatives of the Deccan and Karnataka have agreed to co-operate with the Bombay Presidency Peasants' Bureau, which will shortly begin to publish bulletins from its office at 21, Bellard Street, Bombay.—United Press.

CALCUTTA CIVIC RESIGNATIONS

CALCUTTA, March 11.

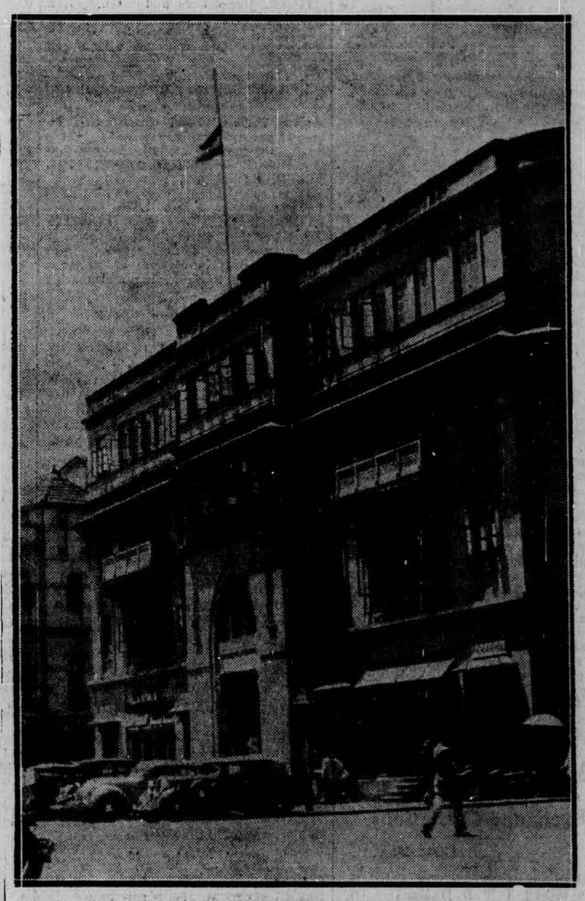
Four Muslim councillors of the Calcutta Corporation have tendered their resignations after being duly elected in response to an appeal by several Muslim ratepayers who boycotted the elections, as their demands concerning the percentage of services under the Corporation were not accepted.—United Press.

EUROPEANS AND NEW CONSTITUTION

Sir John Abercrombie, President of the Chamber moving the

(Continued on Page 11 Col. 6)

CITY'S MOURNING FOR KAMALA NEHRU



Bombay Stock Exchange half-masts National Tricolour

ALIGARH TO HONOUR WILLINGDON?

Proposal To Confer Honorary L. L. D. Degree

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALIGARH, March 8.

It is definite that the degree of Honorary Doctorate of Law will be conferred on H. E. Lord Willington with a view to expressing sense of gratitude for the keen interest which he has shown in the affairs of the University during the last few years. Lord Willingdon is the first Viceroy to receive this honour.

Dr. Ziauddin, who had recently visited Hyderabad after meeting the Viceroy at Delhi has been successful in persuading H. E. H. the Nizam to visit Aligarh for a few hours during his visit to Delhi. It is understood that the Nizam will preside at the special convocation to confer the Doctorate on the retiring Viceroy. But it is not yet known if the Viceroy will come to Aligarh or the degree will be awarded to him in the Viceroy's house.

An influential section of the Muslim community while it is pleased to hear of Nizam's visit who is sure to donate a big sum, does not, however, appreciate the idea of conferring an Honorary Doctorate on Lord Willingdon, whose rule has failed to satisfy any section or class of the country.

CALCUTTA JOURNALIST ARRESTED

CALCUTTA, March 11.

Mr. Keshub Lal Ghosh, a member of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and Sub-Editor of the "Ananda Bazar Patrika" was arrested on the strength of a warrant issued by the District Magistrate, Vipparah, on charge under Section 124-A, I. P. C. for sedition in connection with a speech delivered by Mr. Ghosh at a public meeting held in Chandpur in celebration of the Independence Day on January 26.

Mr. Ghosh has been released on a bail of Rs. 250 with direction to appear before the District Magistrate of Vipparah on March 12.—United Press.

Karwar Publicist Fined

KARWAR: (By Mail).

Judgment was delivered by Telang, Huzur Magistrate, in sensational case, launched against S.D. Nadkarni, author and publicist, wherein Mr. Caffin, D.S.P. charged Mr. Nadkarni with intentional disobedience of order to attend bungalow in connection with the latter's correspondence regarding an untraced case of infanticide occurring in Police Lines in July last. Defendant has been fined 70 rupees or seven days' simple imprisonment.

Mr. Nadkarni paid the fine and intends appealing.

Bombay Joins National Mourning

Most City Associations Observe Kamala Nehru Day: Tri-Colours Fly Half-Mast

There was a wide response in the City to the appeal of Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, to observe yesterday as the "Kamala Nehru Day."

Almost all the Indian shops in the city spontaneously closed their doors as a mark of respect to the departed soul. Several of the prominent business associations also closed their offices.

The Bullion and Stock Exchange were closed while the Silver and Cotton Markets stopped functioning for the day.

The National Flag was seen flying half-mast on Congress House, the Stock Exchange Building and several other buildings.

Students in the city did not lag behind in their response to the Congress President's call and most of the students from the local schools and colleges came out and the teachers and professors had to speak to almost empty classes in some cases.

The Kalbadevi, Bhuleshwar, Girgaum, and Parel areas wore a deserted appearance as all the shops excepting a few restaurants were closed.

Of the public bodies that closed their bussiness yesterday as a mark of respect of Mr. Kamala Nehru teh following are prominent:—

The Stock Exchange; the Bullion Exchange, the Silver Market and the Silver Merchants' Association, the Sugar Merchants' Association, Bombay Shroff Association, Grain and Seeds Market, the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, Kharek Bazar and Meva Merchants' Association, the Swadeshi Market and Mulji Jetha Market, and other associations.

COMPLETE HARTAL AT ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, March 11.

Allahabad is observing complete hartal to-day, the day of mourning for Mrs. Kamala Nehru and all business houses have suspended work. The Municipal Office and all schools and colleges have been closed.

A huge procession will be taken out at 3 o'clock this afternoon for immersing the ashes of Mrs. Kamala Nehru in the Ganges.—United Press.

Poet's Glimpses Into Kamala's 'Noble Life'

SPECIAL SERVICE AT SHANTINIKETAN MANDIR

SANTINIKETAN, (By Mail).

Owing to other engagements on the 11th instant in Calcutta, Dr. Rabindranath Tagore asked the 'Ashrama' to observe the "Kamala Mourning Day" to-day (March 8). A special service in the 'Mandir' was held and the Poet presided.

In the course of an inspiring discourse, he said: "Fortunately we had opportunities to get intimate glimpses into the noble life of Mrs. Nehru. You know both Jawaharlal and Kamaladevi had come here to get Indira admitted into our Ashrama. I have still a very vivid recollection of the quiet, serene and saintly face of Kamaladevi. To-day we meet here to pay our respectful homage to her brave soul."

NATION IN MOURNING

"In modern times, meetings of mournings over somebody's death have to a great extent become things of use and wont, lacking the proper inner urge. The speakers then generally indulge in overrating and over-praising the qualities of the person departed. But to-day when we remember the heroic life of Kamaladevi there is no need of a verbiage. The most spontaneous respect that the whole country has just paid to her on hearing the shocking news of her death at Geneva speaks for itself; it is unrivalled in modern history. I do not know of any other woman who won such amazing and willing honour from her countrymen in recent times."

ENTHRONED IN YOUNG INDIA'S HEART

"We also how to-day to Jawaharlal who is so supremely enthroned in the heart of Young India. His firm adherence to his principles, his unconquerable resolve, his fearlessness, is most inspiring, and the ideal of spotless heroism is his greatest gift to his country. It is difficult to find it among those who deal with politics. Kamaladevi proved to be of worthiest help and inspiration to Jawaharlal's adventurous political life. She always strengthened him in his adherence to his principles and never claimed exclusive attention to her, even in the midst of last days. Such manifestation of real ideal of selfless servive by both husband and wife is an ever-lasting treasure in human history.

To-day is 'Vasantotsava.' It is a day of joyful celebration, and we must greet it by resolving to follow the ideals of service Kamaladevi has left us. Heroism of high quality we must learn from her life.—A.P.

PATNA'S TRIBUTE TO KAMALA NEHRU

PATNA, March 11.

According to the instruction of the Congress President, Patna citizens observed the Kamala Nehru Day to-day.

Two public meetings one in Congress Maidan at Kadamkuan and the other in Manglestank, Patna city, were held. Several speakers addressed these meetings paying glowing tributes to the memory of the illustrious deceased. Resolutions were adopted all standing, expressing profound sorrow at the premature death of Mrs. Nehru, whose selfless sufferings in the struggle for India's freedom would enshrine her in the hearts of every Indian man or woman, and conveying sincere condolence to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the bereaved family.

Reports of similar meetings are pouring from Khagaul, Arrah, Hajipur, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and other places.—United Press.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *"The Black Abbot"*

DICK CHELFORD CONFIDENT THAT HE IS NOT WATCHED, LEAVES THE HOUSE-----
2-17
THERE HE GOES, WADE -- GUESS HE DOESN'T KNOW YOU FAKED THAT KNOCKOUT AND UNTIED ME AFTERWARDS!-- WON'T HE BE SURPRISED?----
© 1936, King Features Syndicate, Inc., Great Britain rights reserved.
THERE IS SECRET WRITING ON THIS MANUSCRIPT, DONAVAN!--I'LL TAKE IT ALONG AND READ IT AFTER WE FIND OUT WHERE HE'S GOING!---
HE'S CARRYIN' A BASKET!-WHAT D'YOU THINK HE'S GOT IN IT, WADE --- GUNS?
UNLESS MY DEDUCTIONS ARE ALL WRONG, DONAVAN, WHAT HE'S GOT THERE IS-- FOOD!
LYMAN ANDERSON

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